BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,..........$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1861. NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			....	1 00
Do.	do.	2	do..........................	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do..........................	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,.............	4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.
FULLER & LAWRENCE,
DISTILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE, SPIRITS AND ROSIN.
WE HAVE WHARVES AND SHEDS convenient to the W., C. & R. R. R., the W. & W. R. R. and to the Boats running on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in this market or *forward* to other markets Naval Stores consigned to our care.
Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable terms.
☞ OFFICE No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20. 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair*,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15. 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN McLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1861.
John S. Davis, Guardian, *vs.* Seth Davis, Grady Outlaw, Ira S. Davis, Calvin Davis, James W. Blount and wife Maria, Byron D. Ford and wife Sophronia, Lewis Pipkin and wife Elizabeth, Jesse Jackson, Adm'r of Emma Jackson, Heirs-at-Law of Nancy Swinson, Winnifred Jerman, Kate Jerman, Ex'rs of William B. Hurst, dec'd, and Adm'r of James K. Hill, dec'd.
ORIGINAL AND AMENDED BILL.
IT APPEARS to the Court that the defendants, Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in some public newspaper in North Carolina, notifying the said Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman to appear before our Court of Equity, at its regular session at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.
Witness my hand, officially, 22d April, 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
April 25, 1861.—35-6w. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking. about 4 years old.
The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. 34-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.—I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her. HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.
HAVING been engaged in Mill building for the most of the time for the last twelve years, I have invented a
WATER WHEEL
which is *durable*, and at the same time *simple* in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water, than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from *six to twenty bushels of corn per hour*, without any gearing or belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.
I am now prepared to furnish Wheels and put them in operation, and fill orders in my line of business.
I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaft, and grind nothing but the grain—*Saw Mills*, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—*Cotton Gins*, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted.
All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.
Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnolia, N. C.
REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and James Murphy, Esqrs. J. A. PARKER.
March 14th, 1861. 29-3m*

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*
☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

NOTICE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Topsail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all necessary buildings on the premises. Also, my *STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS.* Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.
P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon.
March 5th, 1861. 151-2t—28-3m*

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING,
CAN be furnished with every description of Military trappings, such as Gun and body Belts, Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbards, Pistol Holders, Swords, Pistols, Epauletts, Canteens, and all other necessary articles, except Clothing and Caps.
Constantly on hand, Harness, Band, Dash, Patent and Enameled Leather, every description of Skins, all kinds of Enamelled Cloth and Trimmings for Military work.
JAMES WILSON,
Harness, Trunk, Saddles, Leather and Oil Establishment,
May 2d, 1861—36 No. 5 Market Street.

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.
Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

SPECULATING ON THE WAR.—Some of the Pennsylvania papers are already hinting that parties in that State, who affect an extraordinary patriotism, and are rampant for war, have only in view the "pickings and stealings." The Harrisburg *Union* thus expresses itself:

"Within a day or two revelations of an astounding nature have been made, which go to show that unprincipled men are turning the whole affair into a grand speculation and a legislative investigation is freely talked of. We are told that the contractors who are now engaged in Philadelphia in getting up clothing for the army have turned the whole operation into a grand speculation, and are making a nice thing of it. It is said that they charge the State for each military coat made $2 25, while they pay the women who do the work only seventy cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy have volunteered to make up these garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in *somebody* receives two dollars and twenty-five cents.—The same may be said of everything else, even the manufacture of shirts. Material is purchased at a certain price, and bills with a certain percentage added are rendered, which percentage is of course fobbed by somebody. One firm in Philadelphia had an offer to dispose of a large quantity of cloth by making out one of these bills, but being honorable men they refused to become accessories to such dishonorable proceedings, and lost the sale of their merchandise."

TEXAS RANGERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg "Virginian" states that a detachment of Texas Rangers passed through that city on Monday last, on their way to Richmond, for the purpose of tendering their services to Virginia. It is hoped they will be accepted. They will take care of Billy Wilson's Bowery boys.

From Mahan's Treatise on Field Fortifications. Introductory Chapter.

On the Effect of Musketry and Artillery, and the Means of Directing their Fire to Obtain the Best Results.

As the object of all defensive arrangements—whether artificial objects be raised or the natural features only of a position be seized upon for the purpose—is to place troops under cover from the enemy's fire, and to enable them to deliver their own with effect, some knowledge of the chances of hitting a mark of given dimensions at various distances, as well as the influences which the undulations and character of the ground, and the physical and mental state of the party firing, may have upon their aim, are essential elements in estimating the advantages which they present, the object of this is to present, from the most recent and authentic sources, some of the facts *arrived at by experiment* which bear on the question.

I. REMARKS ON TARGET PRACTICE OF SMALL ARMS.

There is no fact more striking than the great disproportion between the number of combatants put *hors de combat* and the amount of ammunition expended even in the most bloody engagements. Hundreds of instances might be cited in support of this.

Military writers estimate that not more than one ball out of ten thousand attains its mark; and it is estimated, for example, that in the expedition of the French to Algiers, in 1830, which lasted but fifteen days, upwards of three millions of cartridges were expended. The causes of this disproportionate application of means to an end, may be found partly in a careless use of his ammunition by the soldier; partly in the want of good instruction and frequent practice, particularly in those men who have not been familiar with the use of fire-arms from their youth; partly in the haste with which a fire against an enemy is delivered, which destroys calmness and good order, and impairs the aim; but chiefly by the over estimation of the distance caused by fear, smoke, or the movable character of the mark. Much depends upon the attention paid by the officer to his duties to prevent this.

The men should be frequently practiced at target-firing, and be taught to note the influence which the firmness with which the piece is pressed against the shoulder, its depression or elevation according to the distance of the target, and the character of the ground, both as to the hardness of its surface and its undulations, have upon the accuracy of the aim. This practice should not be confined to the open field, but be also extended to the various positions in which soldiers may be placed behind breastworks and other shelters, such as pallisades, stockades, loopholed walls, abattis arranged for defence, &c., in order that the soldier may feel himself at home under all circumstances, and not be called upon to cast about for the best way of managing his piece in every new emergency. So far from urging the men to load and fire rapidly, every pains should be taken by the officers to impress upon them the necessity of not hurrying, of keeping perfectly cool, of loading steadily, and aiming deliberately. Volley firing is admirable practice for this purpose; that by files is apt to give a slovenly and hurried action to the soldier.

The fire of troops in line should be kept, as far as possible, under the control of the officer. His position and means of estimating distance enables him far better to judge of the proper moment than the men generally can. It is generally admitted that not more than four or five rounds can be fired in two minutes, allowing the men time to aim deliberately; three may be fired in one minute, but at the expense of a good aim.

As all infantry are now instructed as well in the duties of skirmishers as in the ordinary service of the line, they should be practised at firing both at a small mark, like the ordinary round target, and at a large square, with black bands made across it, showing the ordinary round target, and at a large square, with black bands made across it, showing the ordinary height of the knees, centre of the body, the breast, shoulders, head and top of the cap.

As the point blank of the musket, fired with the bayonet off, is at about 120 to 130 yards, to attain a point at this distance it must be *directly aimed at*; when it is at a distance short of this the aim must be *below* it; and when at one over this, the aim must be *above* it. With the bayonet fixed the musket has no point blank, and to hit a point the aim must always be *above* it. The following rules for aiming are given by Robert, a recent French author of high standing, in a work on artillery, as drawn from the practice of the French:

To hit the centre of the body, at all distances, up to 110 yards, *with bayonet fixed*, aim at the breast.

To hit the same point from 110 to 150 yards distance, aim at the *shoulders*.

To hit the same point from 150 to 200 yards distance, aim at the *head*.

To hit the same point from 200 to 220 yards distance, aim at the top of the cap.

To hit the same point from 220 to greater distances, aim according to circumstances.

II.—PROBABLE EFFECT OF SMALL ARMS.

Beyond 220 yards, the effect of the fire is very uncertain. Beyond 450 yards, the ball seldom gives a dangerous wound, although the musket fired under an elevation of 4 or 5 degrees will carry from 600 to 700 yards, and under greater elevations over 1000 yards.

The nature of the surface of the ground, as has already been stated, has considerable influence upon the efficacy of the fire. In broken or ploughed ground, fire is less effective than on an even, firm surface, since in the former the balls that strike it are embedded, whereas in the latter they *ricochet*, and thus attain their mark; it being estimated that, under favorable circumstances, about one-seventh of the balls produce their effect in this way.

TABLE OF EFFECTS OF FIRE ON A TARGET FIVE FEET NINE INCHES HIGH AND NINETY-FIVE FEET IN LENGTH.

NO. OF BALLS OUT OF 100 THAT HIT THE MARK.	DISTANCE TO THE TARGET IN YARDS.					
	85	170	255	340	425	510 yds
On even ground by direct and ricochet shots	75	50	27	20	14	7
On broken ground by direct shots	67	38	16	6	3	5
Penetration into pine, &c., in inches at same distances	3.3 in	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Ditto into oak, same distances	4 in.	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1

In rifle practice with the ordinary rifle, owing to the greater length of time requisite to load this arm, there is some compensation for the more uncertain aim of the musket in short ranges and large targets. When the distance is under 170 yards, and the mark large, the effects of the two arms are nearly equal. But for distances of 220 yards and beyond, the balance is greatly in favor of the rifle. This superiority of the riffle is more particularly observable in the latest improvements of this arm by Hall, in loading at the breech.

Decker, a German author of reputation, lays down the following as the probable number of balls, out of 100, which will attain their aim, when fired by well instructed troops, making full allowance for the over-estimation of distances in firing on an enemy:

Troops firing in-cline at.......	300	paces out of 100 balls	1	will touch.		
	200	" "	20	"	"	
	100	" "	40	"	"	
Troops firing as Skirmishers at.	400	" "	5	"	"	
	300	" "	10	"	"	
	200	" "	30	"	"	
	100	" "	80	"	"	
Rifle Practice at.	400	" "	10	"	"	
	300	" "	20	"	"	
	200	" "	75	"	"	

The firing of skirmishers is the more effective from the greater deliberation in aiming, and in seizing upon the opportune moment. Volleys produce a tremendous staggering effect, by the simultaneous fall of numbers, when they are coolly thrown in at short ranges. To produce this effect they ought not to be delivered at greater distances than 200 paces.

Decker condemns file firing, except for the purpose of occupying new troops when first brought before an enemy.

A NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—A new volunteer company is being formed in this town by Capt James A. Washington. The company will be organized to-morrow. All those desirous of joining will please report themselves immediately to Capt. Washington. James A. Washington is a social and clever gentleman, very popular in this community, and will undoubtedly make an excellent officer. This is a rare chance; all those who want to join a good company had better apply as above.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 13th inst.*

GOV. ELLIS.—It will be highly gratifying to the people of the State to know that Gov. Ellis is rapidly recovering and that there is every reason to expect a full and complete restoration of his health.—*State Journal.*

The following acts have passed the Confederate Congress:

AN ACT to raise an additional Military Force to serve during the War.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.—That in addition to the volunteer forces authorized to be raised under existing laws, the President be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers who may offer their services without regard to the place of enlistment, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, to such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient to serve for and during the existing war unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. That the volunteers so offering their services may be accepted by the President in companies to be organized by him into squadrons, battallions or regiments. The President shall appoint all field and staff officers, but the company officers shall be elected by the men composing the company, and if accepted, the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any vacancies occurring in the ranks of the several companies mustered into service under the provisions of this act, may be filled by volunteers accepted under the rules of such companies, and any vacancies occurring in the offices of such companies, shall be filled by elections in accordance with the same rules.

SEC. 4. Except as herein differently provided the volunteer forces hereby authorized to be raised shall in all regards be subject to and organized in accordance with the provisions of "an act to provide for the public defence" and all other acts for the government of the armies of the Confederate States.

AN ACT to amend "An act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster General," approved March 15, 1861.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact*, That the provisions of "an act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster-General," approved March 15, 1861, be so amended as that he be and hereby is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him, in a Proclamation to be issued by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the Postal Service of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to annul contracts, or to discontinue or curtail the service and pay on them when he shall deem it advisable, to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or to place a higher or different grade of service on the route, or when the public interests shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, in full of all damages to the contractor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the railroads in the Confederate States be and they are hereby divided into three classes, on the following basis, viz: the great through lines connecting important points and carrying heavy mails, to be class number one; complete roads connecting less important points, but carrying heavy mails for usual distribution, to be class number two; and roads on which less important mails are conveyed, short branch roads, and such unfinished roads as do not carry great mails, or connect important points, shall be class number three.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in contracts made with railroad companies for carrying the mail once a day on schedules to be agreed on, the Postmaster General may allow them compensation not exceeding the following rates, viz: on first class roads one hundred and fifty dollars per mile; on second class roads one hundred dollars per mile; and on third class roads fifty dollars per mile, the amount of compensation to be determined by the importance and value of the service performed:—*Provided*, That if one half of the service on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent. in addition to the above named maximum rates to pay: *Provided further*, That the agents, messengers, and other travelling employees of the Post Office Department shall pass free of charge over such roads respectively; and this act shall take effect and be of force after its passage.

THE LAW OF CLOTHING IN REGARD TO VOLUNTEERS RECEIVED INTO THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE.—Much misunderstanding seems to exist among the volunteer forces called into the Confederate service in relation to the subject of clothes and clothing, and yet the law of Congress controlling the question is quite clear, and admits of no constructions. Many Volunteer Companies, and Battalions and Regiments, entered the Confederate service with the idea that the War Department would supply all deficiencies of clothing among them and would moreover be prepared with future supplies to meet the accruing wants of the soldiers; and, consequently, are now suffering in this respect, because of the want of proper information in the beginning, which their officers and the State authorities should have given. The law of Congress, as set forth in the act "to provide for the public defence," reads as follows, to wit:

"Said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes.—"When called into active service, and while remaining "therein, instead of clothing, every non-commis-"sioned officer and private in any company shall be en-"titled to money, in a sum equal to the cost of clothing "of a non-commissioned officer or private in the regular "army of the Confederate States."

By this law volunteers provide all times, their own clothing, and receive therefor commutation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while yet the Government was in its infancy and stood provided with no regular Quarter Master organization.

We have been thus explicit because it is highly desirable the matter should be thoroughly understood, as well among those troops already in service, as among those who are daily expecting to be called into service.

Ala. Advertiser.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES.—In no respect does the difference between the feeling which animates the North and South appear more strikingly than in the *material* which composes the volunteer forces of the two sections now under arms.

Discharged operatives, street loafers, penniless adventurers and vagrants fill up the ranks of the Yankee Regiments. The "solid men" of the North, their sons and relations, prudently keep out of the reach of danger, while they send the floating scum of free society to do the work of vandals and marauders.

In the South, the volunteers who spring to arms with so much alacrity are men of substance and position, wealthy farmers and planters with their sons, professional men, merchants and their clerks, intelligent and industrious mechanics; and, indeed, from every art, trade, profession and occupation; the wealth, intelligence, industry and *back bone* of society have rallied for the defence of their homes and for the assertion of constitutional liberty.

When such difference in the *personelle* of the armies of the two sections is apparent who can doubt the issue of arms?

DRY GOODS IN NEW YORK.—The "*Independent*," a journal every way reliable, furnishes the following:

Trade is diminishing. The military movements rendered necessary by a fratricidal war, have produced a disastrous effect on the markets for dry goods. Both importers and jobbers are shy in giving credit, and the buyers are few even from the Western and near by trade, who purchase only for immediate wants, preferring to come again at a short period rather than buy largely. Still the Western wants must be considerable. Domestic prints sell very moderately, and are heavy in price, and printing cloths are much depressed. Staple cotton goods are accumulating. The export demand has fallen off, and prices are weak, except for brown goods, which are comparatively steady. Woolens are equally inactive. Challies and delaines are unusually dull of sales for the season, and only the finer styles of fancy cassimeres sell readily. Silk mixtures are in excessive supply. Goods suited for army purposes are the only ones in active demand. Army cloths are firm. In foreign fabrics there is little doing—only in the auction rooms is there any activity, and of the large lines of French goods offered, only a small portion are sold. The bulk of the goods are held over. Thus French bombazines, delaines and bareges are in large overstock. Ribbons are doing a little better, there being a considerable demand. Dress silks are selling at ruinously low prices. English goods are quiet, but not pressed. Woolens are dull and heavy for all kinds.

Quite a number of failures have occurred during the week, and the prospect for the future is gloomy enough. A general crash will be the inevitable result of a long-continued civil war.

ADDITIONAL CAPTIONS
Of Acts passed at the Extra Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina convened in Raleigh, May 1, 1861.

19. An act to create a military board.
20. Resolutions concerning the regiment of volunteers near Raleigh.
21. An act to estbblish telegraphic lines in this State.
22. Resolution in favor of Col. B. Lecraft.
23. An act to provide for the public defence.
24. Resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to provide for the provisioning of troops while they are passing through this State.
25. Resolution authorizing and requiring the Governor to commission such officers of North Carolina as have resigned or may hereafter resign their commission in the army and navy of the United States.
26. An act to define and punish treason against the State of North Carolina, and other offences against the sovereignty of the State.
27. Resolution in favor of H. D. Turner.
28. Resolution concerning post offices and post roads.
29. An act concerning taxes.
30. Resolution authorizing the Governor to erect batteries or other fortifications and to purchase or charter and equip such steamers or other vessels as may be necessary for the defence of the sea coast of this State.
31. An act to authorize the county courts and corporate towns and cities, to levy taxes for police purposes.
32. An act to make valid certain irregular proceedings of the county courts of this State, and for other purposes.
33. An act to provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend special proceedings in certain cases.
34. Resolution in favor of J. C. Palmer.
35. Resolution authorizing a settlement with the agent for the Cherokee bonds.
36. Resolution in favor of H. J. Brown and others.
37. An act to repeal an act appointing tax collectors for certain counties.
38. Resolution in favor of W. H. & R. S. Tucker.
39. An act to provide ways and means for the public defence.
40. An act providing time when volunteers shall receive pay for their services.
41. An act to organize the Military Departments and for other purposes.
42 An act to extend the charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for certain purposes.
43. An act to amend an act establishing a new county by the name of Mitchell.
44. Resolution in favor of the door-keepers.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.
Mr. Bill Arp to Abe Linkhorn.

MR. LINKHORN.—SIR: These are to inform you we are all well, and hope these few lines will find you in *statu quo*. We got your proklamashun, and as you have put us on mity short notis, a few of us boys has concluded to write you, and ax for a little more time. The fact is, we are most obleeged to have a few more days, for the way things are hapinin, its utterly onpossible for us to disperse in 20 days. Old Virginia and Tennessee, and North Carolina, are continually aggravatin us into tumults and karousements, and a body cant disperse until you put a stop to sich onruly conduct on their part. I tried my darndest yesterday to disperse and retire but it was no go; and besides, your Marshal here aint doing a dam thing—he dont read the riot act nor remonstrate, nor nothin, and ought to be turned out. If you conclude to do so, Iam authorized to recommend to you Capt. Cooper or Mr. McClung, or perhaps myself would attend to the bisiness as well as most any body. The fact is, the boys around here want watching, or they'll take sumthin. A few days ago I heard they surrounded two of our best citizens because they was named *Fort* and *Sumpter*. Most of them are so hot they fairly siz when you pour water on em, and that's the way they make up their military companies here, now—when a man applies to jine the Volunteers, they sprinkle him, and if he *sizzes* they take him, and if he dont they dont.

Mr. Linkhorn, sir, privately speaking I'm afraid I'll get in a tite place here among these bloods, and have to elope out of it and I would like much to have your Scotch cap and cloak, what you traveled in to Washington. I suppose you wouldn't be likely to use the same disgise agin when you left, and therefore I would propose a swap. I'm 5 feet 5, and could get my plow britches and coat to you in 8 or 10 days if you can wait that long. I want you to write me immediately about things generally, and whare you intend to do your fightin. You proklamashun says something about takin possessin of the public property at '*All hazards.*' We can't find any sich place on the map. I thought it must be about Charleston, or Savannah, or Harper's Ferry, but they say it aint any where down South.—One man said it was a little factory on an island on Lake Champlain, where they made *sand bags*. My opinion is that sand bag business wont pay, and it is a great waste of money. Our boys here carry their sand in their gizzards, where it keeps better, and is always handy. I'm afraid your government is givin you and your kangaroo a heap of onnecessary trouble, and my humble advice is if things dont work better soon, you'd better grease it or trade the darned old thing off. I'd take rails or anything for it. If I could see you I'd show you a slight of hand trick that would change the whole concern into buttons quick. If you dont trade, or do something else with it soon, it will spile or die on your hands, certain.

Give my respects to Bill Suard and the other members of the kanggaroo. What's Hannibal do in? I don't hear anything from him now a days.

Yours with care, BILL ARP.

P. S.—If you can possibly extend that order to 30 days, do so. We have sent you the discount in advance on a *check* at Harper's Ferry, (who keeps that darned old Ferry now?—its given us a heap of trouble,) but if you positively wont extend, we'll send you a check drawn by Jeff. Davis, Beauregard endorser, payable on sight anywhere. Yours, B. A.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—It is gratifying to see the alacrity with which the young men of the State have sprung to the call of our Governor for volunteers.

In a little over a week not fewer than nine thousand troops had offered themselves, and to-day Gov. Ellis can call out some twelve thousand at almost a day's notice. One hundred and thirty companies, averaging over ninety men each have offered and are organizing. No mercenaries these. They are the best men in the State—men of means, men of character, men of talent, and gentlemen. Men like these, impelled by patriotism and by a sense of duty, cannot be conquered, much less subjugated, by the hirelings of the North. There is no earthly power can subjugate them—they must triumph or be exterminated. History records no single instance in which the Anglo-Saxon stock from which they spring has been subjugated.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Roman Catholicism and Slavery both to be Destoyed.

The New York Day Book quotes the following from the New York Times:

"*Like Popery*, slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age; or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. *Their progress is at an end*, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to *speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees.*"

We are glad to see that at least one paper in new York has the manliness and sense to present such views to the foreign population of the North, who are now expected to do all the fighting for the manufacturers and millionaires of that region. "Keep it before them," that they are expected to crush their own champion and deliverer. Never let them forget that *they* must be the next victims; that the fanaticism of the Puritan mind is as intense against Roman Catholicism as it is against slavery, as the blackened walls of the Convent, near Boston, and the ruins of their churches in the "City of Brotherly Hate" testify.

Richmond Dispatch.

TO OUR EASTERN BRETHREN.—We have been requested by one of our most influential citizens, to say to our eastern friends in this State, that they can be furnished in this section with plenty of hay & rough food for their stock. There is but one packing machine in this town, and it is kept constantly employed. If we had a few more of the same sort, we could send hundreds of thousands bales of hay to them.

Greensboro' (N. C.) Times.

JONES COUNTY AHEAD.—Our neighbor Jones, over Trent, is ahead of all competition. She has only 313 white taxables and has put 120 volunteers in the field and appropriated 5,000 dollars to equip and support them; besides she has a Cavalry Company, 60 strong, which the Governor cannot use yet. Hurrah for Jones!

Newbern Progress.

A REVOLVING CANNON.—In Petersburg, a beautiful revolving, five shooting cannon, has been cast and finished at the foundry of Messrs. Tappey & Lumsden.—The piece is of small size, but complete in all its parts, and can be loaded with the ease and rapidity of a Colt's revolver. The weight does not exceed six hundred pounds. It carries a 3-inch ball, four pounds in weight, and shoots with great precision at the distance of 1200 yards.

NO FEDERAL TROOPS FROM KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Yeoman, in answer to the statement going the rounds of the papers, that Major Anderson will be entrusted with the command of a brigade of Kentuckians, immediately to be raised, says:

"That is all bosh. No brigade, no regiment, not even a company can be mustered out of Kentucky to march under the banner profaned and desecrated by Lincoln. All such paragraphs as the above are lying inventions, got up for purposes of wicked deception.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

THE NEWS.

MONDAY, MAY 21ST.

Charles Lever, the novelist, died at Spezzia, Italy, in the latter part of April. Few readers of light literature will forget the rollicking fun which so much abounds in "Harry Lorrequer," "and "Charles O'Malley," or the quieter, but more irresistible humor which every "crops out" in the Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary.

Dr. Lever had seen much of the world, mixed with society in all its phases, and shared in many of its dissipations. For years past he had been a resident on the continent of Europe, less from choice, we presume, than from the pressure of debt. His stories of camp and field are inimitable. We think "Mickey Free" will generally be preferred by the readers of Charles O'Malley, to Dickens' character of "Sam Weller."—"Major Monsoon," Frank Webber, Captain Power, Corney Delaney and many other of his creations are great. His later and more pretentious style never took so well. In one thing Lever had a great advantage over Dickens—he wrote of gentlemen *as* a gentleman. Dickens was and is a snob and a cockney.

There are strong reasons for believing that a collision took place yesterday near Norfolk, Va., between Federal troops, probably from Fortress Monroe, and a portion of the Confederate army stationed in the neighborhood of Norfolk. We presume that on our side "nobody was hurt," and almost as a matter of course, the Federal troops suffered an ignominious repulse.

P. S.—Our dispatch shows that the affair was between a battery and an armed steamer.

The Federal authorities at St. Louis trample without the slightest hesitation upon the rights of the city, of the State, and of private property. They have seized the arms belonging to the police Commissioners.—They have visited the State tobacco warehouse, and seized what they could find there. Also, they have seized five hundred Colts pistols in the hands of Adams Express. They treat the people as conquered slaves.

Troops continue to go on to Washington from New York. Some three Regiments were to leave the latter place to-day.

The Steamers Parkersburg and Mount Vernon have left New York with provisions for Pickens.

Stephen A. Douglas is reported to be very ill at Chicago. His disease is typhoid fever. His recovery is doubtful.

General Cadwallader of Philadelphia, who is a gentleman, has taken the place in command of the Federal troops at Baltimore, from which General B. F. Butler of Lowell, Mass., has been removed. Whatever else B. F. B. may be, it is evident that he is *not* a gentleman, and we doubt if he is a soldier.

It turns out the whole statement about Major Anderson and Mr. Breckinridge comes from a Pensylvanian with an unpronounceable name, who says he overheard Anderson say it was reported, and so forth.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22D.

The bank of Albany, N. Y., closed its doors last Saturday.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Alexandria have refused, by a vote of 123 to 104, to appoint a special committee to enquire into the expediency of giving some expression of their devotion to the Union and loyalty to the old government.

The 14th New York Regiment, 1,000 strong, arrived at Washington on the night of the 19th inst.

Riots are said to be threatened in Chicago in consequence of the laborers being paid in "Wild Cat Money."

Several arrests have lately been made in Washington City, under the plea that the parties were Southern spies.

Fears of a pestilence exist among the troops at Washington.

It is reported that the Kentucky House of Representatives have adopted a resolution in favor of a strict neutrality. Queer! Has Kentucky been sold to the hell-hounds of *Sewardism*? If so, we pity her condition.

We learn that our friends of the Wilmington Light Infantry, stationed at "Confedederate Point," formerly known as Federal Point, had a jolly time of it yesterday, a large number of the beauty of the town having gone down early in the morning. The Company acknowledge the presentation of a beautiful little song, by George Davis, Esq. The correspondence will appear to-morrow.

The passage of the secession ordinance by the Convention of the State of North Carolina, was celebrated here yesterday by the firing of 11 guns at 8 o'clock in the morning—one for each State that had left the old Union. At 12 o'clock the official report of the passage of the ordinance of secession, and also the ordinance adopting the Confederate Constitution was received, when an additional salute of about 90 guns was fired near town hall. The above salute was fired by the Wilmington Horse Artillery, under the direction and management of Lieutenant S. R. Bunting. It was the first time the troop had been called upon to perform such duty, and we have no hesitation in saying that, if the opinion of experienced men is worth anything, they manœuvred their brass pieces well, and every man seemed anxious to perform his part faithfully.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that Capt. Hunter who had been on board the Federal fleet off Old Point on the 20th inst., under a flag of truce, reports that the steamer Monticello fared very badly in her engagement with the Sewell Point Battery. Six men were killed on board, and several wounded.

Later accounts say that eight men were killed and a number wounded on board the Monticello, in her engagement on Sunday last.

Four war vessels are reported to be off Fortress Monroe.

The election for the ratification or rejection of the secession ordinance passed by the Virginia Convention takes place to-morrow, (Thursday.) We presume that the volunteer companies of the State have already voted—as an order was issued last week by the Governor and Council of State, authorizing the commanders of the various companies to take the vote of their respective companies immediately, and not wait for the regular day of election.

The report of the death of Stephen A. Douglas has not been confirmed. It was for the death of a Colonel of a New York regiment, that the shipping on the Potomac carried their flags at half mast on Monday last.

☞ We learn that Capt. Robert H. Cowan, (of the Wilmington Horse Artillery,) has been appointed Lt. Colonel, and Wm. L. DeRosset, (Capt. of the Wilmington Light Infantry.) Major in the third regiment of North Carolina troops. From what we learn this regiment will soon be raised, as our volunteers are generally desirous of active service in the field.

FRANK PIERCE.—It will be seen by our telegraph that Ex-President Pierce is out for peaceable seperation and against coercion. Mr. Pierce in a letter to the Boston *Post* emphatically denies having made use of the coercion expressions attributed to him in that and other papers. We are happy to be able to feel again, what it pained us to doubt, that Frank Pierce is a true man.

They will not Disperse.—Who are to be the Combatants?—Will there be much War?—Is Immediate Peace Desirable?

The rebellious persons in Virginia seem to have been called together by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation ordering the seceding States to "disperse." Before that proclamation came out Virginia was as quiet as a lamb and North Carolina opened not her mouth, or if she did, it was in a feeble way, through the medium of the Southern Rights organization, which, without circumstances had intervened, would have had a long and hard struggle before attaining ascendancy in the State. Lincoln's order to disperse caused the Forts to be occupied, the Arsenal and Mint taken and the people to spring to arms. It worked like a charm.

Well now the finest vessel in the United States Navy, assisted by a smaller armed ship, has been battering and banging away at a little earthwork thrown up hastily at Sewell's Point, some eight miles from Norfolk, and, strangely enough, neither the earthwork nor its defenders can be induced to "disperse." "On the contrary, quite the reverse," for the Minnesota steam-ship of untold size and fabulous gun power, together with a smaller mate of her's, have been driven off and slightly dispersed themselves.

But the sinners ought to tremble, for is not Mr. General Benjamin Franklin Picayune Butler coming to town? Is he not the commandant of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the Rip Raps? These are questions worthy of all attention. Mr. Butler has been made a Major General on account of his high military abilities displayed in the capture of the Relay House and the Patapsco Bridge, in the performance of which feat he gallantly captured the watchman and scared three colored persons.

Nevertheless, we must not underrate the forces of the enemy. There is a class of their population that we do not fully understand. Their people and ours are differently organized, as we might say. The military strength of the South is, and indeed must be in the country, from the fact that we have no large towns, or so few large towns, as not to affect the general average. In the North the case is different. Taking out the very lowest class—the loafers of the cities, the most efficient soldiers that that section can raise will be found among the firemen, the "Moses" and "Jakes" of Philadelphia, New York, and, measurably of Boston. These men are generally workers, somewhat dissipated, fond of a row, reckless and ready for a fight, and will fight as hard as anybody, and from their habits of life are inured to exposures and irregularities in living that would soon use up the more methodical farmers or villagers of the interior. Outside of this element of the city population, the older States of the North are not very formidable, until you strike the mountain populations, and all along the Alleghany Ridge in New Hampshire, Vermont, portions of New York and Pennsylvania, you will find a stalwart race. This race of people influenced by the mountain climate, is physically superior to the inhabitants of the seacoast, especially in the Eastern States. The people around Massachusetts Bay are generally rather defective in *physique*. The contrast between the natives of Boston and its neighborhood and the men of the up-country, may at once be seen by comparing the merchants' clerks or operatives with the truckmen, the latter being nearly all Vermonters and New Hampshire men, or, if Massachusetts men, generally from Berkshire or some other Western and mountainous County. The men from the valley of Virginia, and the mountain regions of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia are all distinguished for their stature, but it is probable that this culminates in the upper portion of the latter State, known as "Cherokee Georgia." Enlistments for the army show a larger average height for the recruits from that section, than from any other section in the former Union. The artizans of the Northern and especially the Northeastern States, cooped up as they are in close and artificially heated workshops and factories, for about half the year, will not make very efficient soldiers. Neither will the great majority of the raw emigrants from Ireland or Germany, none of whom in Ireland could have acquired any knowledge or experience in the use of a gun unless surreptitiously, nor in Germany, either, we suppose, outside of the regular armies, and even this the younger portion generally escaped.

We have heard speculations and surmises involving a doubt as to whether, after all, there would be any great amount of fighting. This doubt is based upon the evidences of some reaction in certain quarters at the North. Thus we can now see that Frank Pierce is not to be numbered among the coercionists. We see that papers like the New York *Day Book*, *News*, and *Journal of Commerce*, are enabled to speak out with some freedom. So far as these things go they are all right, but they fall very far short of the requirements of the occasion. All these influences in their fullest strength were exerted to avert the catastrophe before the election of Lincoln, but without the slightest effect. They are still more powerless now, but we honor them none the less. Perhaps we respect them now more than ever.

Some also predicate their surmises in favor of an early peace upon the manifest justice and common sense of the thing. They know, as every sensible man must know, that peace must be made some time or other, and it might as well be made now as hereafter. When it is made, the basis of settlement must be the recognition of the absolute independence of the seceded States. Why, say some, does not Abraham Lincoln and the section of which he is President, take a just, reasonable and fair view of this thing, and settle it at once? They think he will not be fool enough to sacrifice life and property for no purpose. This is all fair enough, but Mr. Lincoln and his friends no more realize the true state of the case than did Lord North in the first Revolution. The North is drunk with prosperity and inflated with confidence. It does not realize the difficulty of the job it has undertaken, and the tone of its press and its officials shows plainly that they are not much swayed by considerations of justice, or a regard for common sense. We cannot yet see any reason to believe or to hope that this cloud will pass away without bursting in thunder over our heads. It would be weakness to flatter ourselves otherwise. It would be worse than weakness to dream so for a moment, so as to abate our zeal or relax our preparations.

It is altogether desirable in a political sense, that this thing should be settled without some fighting? Of course humanity would dictate and in fact compel the adoption of all honorable means to avert the shedding of human blood; but we much question if all the ends of separation would be so fully or so substantially attained without a fight as with it. The commercial independence of the South, her manufacturing prosperity require a wide breach, a deep ditch, a high wall of nonintercourse. If this thing passes off like a summer cloud, this independence will be seriously jeopardized.

It is a painful reflection, but it is also one founded upon experience, that bloodless revolutions are seldom permanent. As in ordinary human life, so in national life, what comes easy, goes easy. Looking at things in this light, it may well be doubted whether the claims of humanity or of policy are entitled to the greatest consideration,—whether some suffering on the part of the present generation may not be necessary to secure the liberties of the next.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Walker F. Leake, Esq., has been elected delegate to represent Richmond County in the Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 20th instant. The vote stood,—Walter F. Leake, 267; Alexander McQueen, 157; Col. W. Harrington, 31.

North Carolina an Independent Republic!

At 6 o'clock p. m., on the glorious, but now twice glorious 20th of May, the State Convention of North Carolina passed *unanimously*, the ordinance of secession, thus severing the shadow or form of connection between North Carolina and the once proud but now degraded Union. We are no longer even in name the subjects of King Abraham and his military satraps, Scott, Wool or Mr. Butler of Lowell, Massachusetts.

We understand that the Convention also on the same day, yesterday, passed another ordinance providing for the entrance of the State into the Confederacy, as soon as the various forms and requirements can be complied with. This we suppose will be done promptly.

There was little excitement here on the receipt of the news. It was a foregone conclusion, and no man could have gone to the Convention who was opposed to secession. The State was a unit. On the question of immediately joining the Southern Confederacy there may possibly be not quite so large an amount of unanimity, but we presume there will hardly be even a show of opposition.

Strangely enough, although promised telegraphs from sundry parties both in and out of the Convention, we are yet ignorant of the organization or officers of that body, and indeed of everything about it further than as stated above.

This morning the Wilmington Horse Artillery fired a salute in honor of the independence of the State.—This is about the first salute fired here since the war excitement commenced.

In the interim, now that we have left the one Union and are not formally a member of the other, we are not simply a sovereign and independent State, but we are a *nation* for this day at least.

Old Sampson Aroused.

At a special meeting of the Magistrates of Sampson county a week or two since, (which we noticed,) a subscription of $15,000 was made to defray the expenses of the volunteers from that county. We learn that the regular session of the County Court was commenced in Clinton on yesterday, at which two-thirds of the Magistrates were present, who unanimously approved of the action of the special court, and made an additional subscription of $35,000,—making the county subscription $50,000.

Our informant states that old Sampson is fully aroused and will do her whole duty. She has now one Company of about 120 men in service, and three more Companies have been organized, and are getting ready to take the field—the latter Companies numbering already near 300 men.

☞ We regret to see the announcement in the last number of the Wilmington *Herald*, that, owing to the pressure of the times, the publication of that paper must, for the present at least, be suspended. We trust that the suspension will be but temporary, and as we do not wish to regard our friend Waddell or his spirited paper as "down among the dead men," we refrain from many of those commendatory remarks which however deserved in his case, have a decidedly obituary tone about them, by no means pleasing to the living subject. We hope to see our gallant cotemporary soon returned from the wars, covered with honors, and, resuming the quiet avocations of peaceful life, once more proclaim that "the pen is mightier than the sword," and "Herald" forth once more the glories of Southern independence.

The times are hard on newspapers, sure enough; and they are falling "like leaves in wintry weather." If any, unaided by official patronage, succeed in keeping up, it will be all they can do. As for making money, *that* would be a nice joke. The fact is that no daily paper can be sustained, or ever has been sustained, solely upon its subscription list, and we need inform no one of the extent to which all other sources of revenue are cut off. We know this, for although our daily list is about doubled, that increase falls far short of compensating for the losses arising from other causes. But we suppose everybody else feels the pressure as well as we do, and there is no use in complaining. A paper must be kept up here, and we will endeavour to keep it up in the best way we can, and to give all the satisfaction and information we can to our readers and the public in general. We will, in short, do the best we can by the public.—We trust the public will feel some added inclination, if not obligation, to do the best they can by us, so that we may weather the storm and spread the news. We have plenty of ink.

At the Forts.

We have heard that the Flag ordered for Fort Caswell, by the ladies of Wilmington, would be hoisted there to-day. We have suggested in conversation with sundry of the volunteers stationed there, that perhaps the best time for hoisting the flag would be when the State passed the ordinance of secession, which will probably be to-day.

At Bolles' Battery, Confederate Point, the Wilmington Light Infantry celebrate the anniversary of their Company, by target firing and other exercises. They, with their invited guests, are to partake of a dinner provided by their lady friends.

We trust our friends at all the forts will enjoy themselves. If we get news of any important movement by the convention, we will try to get it down to our friends on service.

☞ To-day, May 20th, is the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of the which the centenary celebration is near at hand. It is likely to be hereafter marked by a still more solemn and important event in the history of the State. It will be known, we trust, as the anniversary not only of the first, but of the second and crowning declaration and act of independence for the old State.

And this second declaration will differ from the first, not more in the magnitude of the interests represented than in the unanimity of the persons representing them. Then, the movement was local. Now, it pervades the State and the whole State is officially present in Sovereign Convention. Then, and long after the actual outbreak of hostilities, it was very doubtful whether Whigs or Tories were most numerous in certain localities. Now, we think, nay, we feel sure that the unanimity is such as perhaps has never before been witnessed in any country.

WHAT A LIE!—The New York *Herald* reports that Major Anderson, while at Harrisburg, Pa., told Governor Curtin that John C. Breckinridge was to command a regiment in his (Anderson's) Lincoln Brigade from Kentucky! We suppose the lie must be with the *Herald*. Badly as Anderson has acted, and bad as has been the character of his late associates, we think he has not yet so yielded to the influences of low company as to have lost all sense of shame. The *Herald* never had any.

MASONIC.—We learn that at a regular Communication of Cape Fear Lodge 194, held in Elizabethtown, May 15th, 1861, the Lodge appropriated $15 to each of its members who had volunteered. Good!

Duplin County—Official.

	W. J. Houston.	J. T. Rhodes.
Kenansville	209	210
Hallsville	24	24
Snatchett	109	107
Cypress Creek	93	94
Island Creek	90	97
Rockfish	85	85
Magnolia	164	165
Warsaw	119	120
Faison's Depot	47	47
Wolfscrape	115	116
Branch's Store	26	26
Deal's	36	35
Albertson's	79	70
Smith's	30	33
Sarecta	26	26
Duplin Rifles, Raleigh	66	66
Franklin Grays, Home	34	33
Total	1352	1334

WE LEARN that Major W. H. C. Whiting, of the C. S. A., who has been Acting Inspector Gen'l of the State of North Carolina since the commencement of the present difficulties has been ordered to Harper's Ferry. We rather think that there is work about. Maj. Whiting leaves this afternoon. Captain Childs will probably be ordered to the same point. Maj. Whiting is known as an engineer officer of high standing. Captain Childs had secured the confidence and respect of all the officers and men at the Forts here.

Harper's Ferry is under the command of General Johnson, a brave and able officer formerly of the United States Army. The troops there are strongly entrenched and fortified, ably officered and superior in every respect to any Northern force of anything like the same number that can possibly be sent against them. Harper's Ferry will be found to be a hard nut to crack.

☞ We would call attention to the great letter of Mr. Marcy to Count Sartiges, on the subject of privateering. Its doctrines were endorsed enthusiastically by the whole North, which now turns up its innocent eyes in holy horror at the idea of Southern privateers.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS, on the authority of its Norfolk correspondent, say that there are three hundred Indians at that point, and that they come from the county of Cherokee, N. C., and under the skillful training of Gen. Jackson, a distinguished member of the North Carolina Senate from Cherokee, are now ready for immediate action.

The only errors we find in the above statement are first that the Indians are not from Cherokee—second that they are not under the skillful training of Gen. Jackson, a member of the North Carolina Senate, and third, that we don't believe there is a man of them down at Norfolk.

The so-called "Junaluska Zouaves" would probably number about two hundred fighting men, the whole tribe (a branch of the once great Cherokee Nation) numbering about 1500 souls. Col. Thomas, of Jackson, who has long been the agent of this aboriginal remnant, is their leader and advisor in all things. Col. Thomas is something of a "path-finder" himself. Few men know the geography of the Southern Appalachian country better, and he and his Cherokees would be invaluable in any mountain or partizan warfare; but down at Norfolk, amid the bustle of camps and thunder of great guns, the simple dwellers around Quallatown would be lost and perhaps worse than useless.

"Junaluska" was the name of a favourite Chief of the tribe, said to be in many respects a good man, and who deserved well of the State.

No Very Great Battles.

Although the appearances of force and of military preparation in all parts of the country are very large, and in the aggregate are large yet we must not therefore expect that battles will any where be fought on this continent at all equalling, so far as numbers engaged is concerned, those of the recent Italian or other European wars.

In the first place, the theatre of operations is too large to admit of such concentration of forces. Second, the resources of so sparsely settled a country as is likely to be the theatre of the first conflicts, would wholly preclude the massing of large bodies of men without almost certain ruin both to the forces and to the surrounding country. The difficulty of subsistence will be the great obstacle.

The theatre of the war in Italy covered a space of not more than one third the area of the single State of North Carolina, but with a population of something like five millions of people. It was within striking distance of vast depots and teeming populations, so that subsistence was easily to be obtained.

We hardly expect to hear of more than twenty thousand men being brought into the field on either side at one point of collision; not at first, certainly, and hardly at all. It is possible that as casual encounters occur, reinforcements may come up and the numbers be swelled to proportions never before known on this Continent.

Abraham Lincoln's quietude for the present arises less from any disposition to keep the peace, than from the fact that his first call was for three month's volunteers, and their terms would expire before he could carry out any plan of effective operations against the South. Some of his levies will hardly have time to find out which end of their guns shoot, before they go home again.

☞ Col. Gaston Meares requests us to state that the *Head Quarters* of the 3d Regiment of the State troops of North Carolina will be at Wilmington for the present. All letters relative to matters pertaining to his command should be addressed to him at this place.

Every Northern paper contains announcements such as that a government agent just returned from Richmond, reports so and so; another has just been to Harper's Ferry, another writes from North Carolina. Is this to be borne, if it can be avoided, if even the proclamation and enforcement of military law be necessary to prevent it?

General Van Dorn, of Texas, is a great hunter and he always bags his game. Every now and then he "captivates" a force of United States troops, and makes them prisoners of war. He is after Reeves' command of six hundred men and will have them.

ALMOST A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn that on yesterday afternoon a freight train on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road run over a cow just beyond Goshen bridge, some 62 miles north of this place, when the Locomotive and tender were thrown from the track, tearing up the track for some distance before the Engine could be stopped. The Engine, tender, and several cars were thrown off Goshen bridge down a precipice some 25 or 30 feet, but, strange to say, no one was injured.

In consequence of the obstruction at Goshen, the Mail train due here this morning at 5 o'clock did not arrive until about half-past 8 o'clock.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Soldiers Wanted.

D. A. Lamont and C. H. Stevens, one of Wilmington and the other of Black River Chapel, New Hanover County, advertise for recruits to form a Company for the service and the defence of North Carolina.—Neither of the gentlemen have any other object in trying to get up this Company than to promote the interests and the honor of North Carolina in the contest now impending. Those who wish to enter the service of the State will find this an excellent opportunity.

John A. Richardson, Esq., of Bladen county, also proposes to raise a company to serve "*during the war*." See notice in to-day's paper.

THE MAILS and the Adams' Express were on Saturday last prohibited passing through Washington from the North. We do not know that they have been prohibited from passing through from the South.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Official.

	Bunting.	Moseley.	Thos. I. Faison.	John E. Monk.	R. B. Holmes.
Clinton	272	271	..	..	..
Taylor's Bridge	135	135	..	..	..
Lisbon	84	84	..	..	..
Turkey	50	50	..	..	..
McDowel's	69	69	..	..	..
Little Coharie	96	96	..	..	..
Honeycutt's	95	95	..	..	..
Hall's	39	39	..	..	..
Piney Grove	92	92	..	..	..
Ming's	94	94	..	..	..
Dismal	32	32	..	..	..
Westbrooks	22	21	60	78	13
Fort Johnson	75	77	2	..	..
Total	1155	1156	62	78	13

The Affair Near Norfolk.

We take the following account of the attack by the federal steamer *Monticello* on Sewell's Point Battery, from the Norfolk *Day Book* Extra, of the 20th inst.—Later accounts by telegraph and by the papers assert that some six or seven men on board the *Monticello* were killed, and several wounded in Sunday's engagement, and the steamer seriously injured, though the latter appears to have been repaired, as she was off the Battery the next day in company with the *Minnesota*, and also the day following by herself:

The steam-tug Kahukee, Captain B. Taylor, started down on Saturday about half past twelve o'clock, to carry one hundred negro laborers to the battery now in course of erection at Sewell's Point. When she arrived in the vicinity she saw the steamer Monticello laying well over in the mouth of James River. The Kahukee took her position as near the earth-works as prudent, lowered her yawl and sent it ashore with as many of the laborers as it would carry; these were landed, and the boat was about returning for another load, when the steamer Monticello, which had steamed away from the mouth of James River and gone in the direction of Old Point, as those on board the tug thought, came round the point of woods at the extreme end of Sewell's Point, in chase of the Kahukee. The latter was now about three miles below Boush's Bluff, the only place where there are any guns mounted in that immediate vicinity, and seeing the Monticello about coming after her, steamed up the river to escape. The Monticello then fired a shot after her, which not answering the purpose, of stopping her, she repeated by firing a shell, which we understand exploded about 50 yards in advance of her. In the meantime, the chase had become so exciting to those in command of the Monticello that she was about getting into a good position to be cracked at by Captain Young's battery at Boush's Bluff. Captain Young having now one gun to bear on her, though at long range, let fly at her with that, which was grape shot, and scattered about her like hail stones. The Monticello immediately backed he engine, and without turning round got out of harm's way. She then dropped down opposite the place where we are erecting a battery at Sewell's Point. She here opened her fire on the unfinished breastworks, with the intention of demolishing them; this she continued until as it was supposed her ammunition was exhausted; and in the meantime the little steamer Yankee came up to her aid. They two, together kept up the bombardment for about three hours, say from 1 to 4 o'clock.

They were still firing when another little steamer, supposed to be the Young America, came over from Old Point, when they ceased. The two small steamers the Yankee and Young America, then left for Old Point, and the Monticello kept her position in the neighborhood until our informant left.

These steamers were about a quarter of a mile from the unfinished works, during the time they were hammering away at them so, but we learn have scarcely soiled the works, the only damage being the starting of a log of one of the embrasures. Out of about thirty shot and shell only one took effect as above.

The women and children living in the nighborhood were very much alarmed left their houses and sought safety by flight.

There was no one on the place armed. A white man had a Sharp's rifle loaded, with which he stood upon the works, took aim and fired; though it is not known with what effect. Another man had one of Allen's old style pocket pistols which he had left near the beach in the crotch of a tree. He mentioned the circumstance to a negro who volunteered to go after it for him; he told him not to do so. The negro however watched his chance between fires, and darted to the tree and got it; thus evincing a remarkable degree of fearlessness.

The Kahukee's boat then at the shore, put off for the steamer, and the battery at the Bluff, mistaking her for one of the enemy's boats, fired a shot after her which caused her to put back. This shot we understand was a line shot, but the distance was too great to do any damage.

The hands at the works were strongly tempted to scamper off, till the first two or three shots from the Monticello were fired, but finding their ability to dodge them so finely, they held their places in order to see the fun. Many of the shots took effect in the trees, limbs from which were cut off, which was the most dangerous feature of the whole affair. They however kept clear of the trees, and avoided the danger from that source.—The ball and shell mostely fell in the rear of the works in a bog, the mud from which some of them would scatter like a hail storm.

A ball struck among a flock of crows in the neighborhood, who rose en masse, and ascertaining that it came from the "d—d Yankees" left in disgust.

Another Engagement—The Monticello Crippled and Withdrawn.

As will appear from the above the steamer Monticello kept the position near the breast-works, where she hitched on to a buoy, on Saturday after the firing. She remained there until yesterday, watching the operations ashore, and in order to keep them from going on with the works. The battery is on a sand bank and very much higher than the steamer, she consequently did not see everything that was going on, notwithstanding the strict watch, for the 'boys' were at work like moles, some of them we understand having to lay flat on their stomachs to perform some part of their labor.

On Saturday evening when the firing ceased, there was not a gun on the Sewell's Point battery, but by men fighting for their rights herculean feats can be performed. Three short 32 pounders were carried down from the city, and got in tolerable condition for temporary use. Besides these, two six-inch field rifle pieces, the guns of the United, were drawn up in position, the whole concealed from view of the enemy.

Yesterday (Sunday) evening about four or five o'clock, a small schooner from below passed up, and when near the Monticello she fired a gun which passed over the battery. It is not known positively whether she fired at the schooner or at the battery; though it is asserted by some that the schooner was acting in the capacity of a look-out for the steamer and had sent a boat alongside of her before she fired the gun. The idea is that the schooner got as near the fort as possible and sent a man up on her mast head to spy into the fort, those inside being unconcious of what was going on, and deeming her a friend. However, that first gun was taken as a banter, and the battery answered it, with as much spirit and rapidity as convenience would allow, the second ball, we understand, taking effect in her rigging, much of which was cut away. The firing continued for some considerable time, by both the steamer and the battery.

The two rifle cannon it is said done the most execution, a shell from one of which it is reported bursted on striking the steamer's rigging, though it is not known whether it proved fatal. The steamer was struck in her hull several times nearly amidships, and one hole we understand was knocked into her side, large enough for a flour barrel to enter. The steamer's battery was finally silenced, and about that time the two little steamers, the Yankee and the Young America came up, both of which we understood fired a few balls at the fort.—They all three then started off down the river towards Old Point.

It is the general impression that the Monticello is seriously crippled, from the manner in which she was creened over when she left, and probably from her having ceased her fire so quick.

The shot and shell from the steamers flew over the battery, many of them striking a mile in the rear. One shell bursted near the battery without injury. A piece of it weighing four or five pounds we saw last night.—The tops of the pine trees in the neighborhood were pretty well cut down by the shot and shell from the Yankees, and the boughs and splinters were scattered about with a good deal of activity, though with no bad results, except the scratching of the hand of one of the staff officers who was present.

It gives us pleasure to hear so glowing a report of the spirit of bravery which was brought out in this engagement. We feel satisfied that our cause is in the hands of the right kind of men.

During the cannonading, we understand, some of the infantry sallied out on the beach and discharged their small arms, (Minnie rifles, we presume,) at the Monticello, she being, what was considered at the time, within range. It is said that every man engaged on shore acted the part of a hero; the only regret being that they were not more thoroughly prepared for the occasion, by having their heavy ordnance in better condition for the reception of the enemy.

The only injury, we understand, with the exception of the staff officer, was that received by Mr. Wm. Morris, of the Woodis Rifle corps, who got his ankle bruised by the rebound of one of the big guns. We understand the injury is very slight. Not a shot of the enemy struck the works to injure them, most of them passing far overhead. "Nobody hurt"—on our side, though we don't believe we can say the same thing for the enemy, as the apparent confusion on board seemed to indicate otherwise.

It is thought by some that this attack on our battery is intended as a *ruse* to draw our attention from some point of more importance to the enemy. However, this may be, they will likely find it unavailing, as our people now begin to realize that they are at war, and have got fighting to do, which, judging from the eagerness displayed by "the boys," they *will do* to perfection if the Yankees will only give them a chance.

By others it is surmised that the attack on that unfinished battery was intended merely to demolish it; that they did not know it was there till they discovered it on Saturday, whilst in pursuit of the steamer Kahukee, and finding it unprepared to return their fire they anchored near by to deter our folks from working on it. We rather suspect the answer they got from the Sewell's Point battery yesterday evening took them somewhat by surprise.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

W. F. Leak nominated Hon. Weldon N. Edwards for permanent President.

Hon. G. E. Badger nominated Hon. Wm. A. Graham. The vote resulted Edwards 65, Badger 47, and Mr. Edwards was declared duly elected President.

On taking the chair, Mr. Edwards was received with loud applause. He gracefully acknowledged the unexpected compliment paid to him and pledged, as the best return he could make, his utmost efforts to discharge the duties imposed upon him in an efficient and acceptable manner. After an allusion to the circumstances in which the State was placed, he said North Carolina was not responsible for any of the troubles with which the country was convulsed. He paid a high tribute to the character of the men composing the convention and sat down amid loud cheers.

On motion of the Hon. Asa Biggs, the Convention proceeded to the election of principal Clerk.

Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Jas. A. Moore, of Raleigh were put in nomination. The vote resulted—Steele 94, Moore 18. Mr. Steele was accordingly elected.

Ex-Gov. Reid nominated for reading Clerk J. A. Engelhard, of Tarboro'. L. C. Edwards and three others were also put in nomination. The vote stood—Edwards 68, Engelhard 33, scattering 23. Mr. Edwards was elected.

James Page of Randolph was then elected principal Doorkeeper and —— Lovell and J. C. Moore Assistants.

The Convention now being organized, the proceedings were opened with an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tucker.

A communication was received from Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South Carolina.

On motion, Hon. A. W. Venable and Hon. Thomas Ruffin were appointed to conduct the Honorable Commissioner to a seat in the Hall. As Mr. Moses entered, he was received with hearty cheers, and took his seat to the right of the President.

Hon. Burton Craige offered an ordinance of secession for the action of the Convention. He urged the appropriateness of the 20th of May for the act contemplated, and trusted there would not be a dissenting voice.

Mr. Badger called up an ordinance offered by him before the organization of the Convention.

The question of the passage of an ordinance was deferred to receive the communication of the Commissioner from South Carolina.

Hon. F. J. Moses was received with the warmest applause. He said he was warned by many kind intimations to be brief in his remarks. No one could be more gratified than he to find North Carolina in such great haste to get out of the Union that she had not time to hear a word from him. It would be the best answer to his mission to inform his State that she could not be listened to here, in consequence of the haste with which North Carolina sought to join her. (Loud cheers.) But, he continued, I have to fulfil my mission and present my credentials. There was a time when South Carolina had some fear, not of your ultimate action, for she could not forget your patriotic ancestors—that you had a Macon and a memorable 20th of May. (Continued cheers.) Things had greatly changed since he was honored with his mission to this State. North-Carolina had thrown off the lethargy with which she had been taunted—as was seen in the spirit of the assemblage then before him and in the haste now displayed, which shows no listening ear for her neighbor. He believed that if North-Carolinians were called on to fight at Johnston or Caswell their acts would eclipse all that was done at Sumter. Alluding to South-Carolina, he said, that if she had acted hastily in the course she had taken (which however be denied,) she had ration. Georgia and other States had followed her, and shown that she was capable of vindicating her paper declaration. Nothing now remained but to receive her old sister, North-Carolina, to her arms. (Cheers.) But, as he had intimated, he would throw no impediment in the way of the work of this second great 20th of May. In conclusion he thanked the Convention for the kind reception he had met, and said, in reference to the entrance of the old State into the new Confederacy, that when she did come, no matter how many guns you may fire in celebration of that event, South Carolina will fire one more. (Loud cheers.)

The ordinance offered by Mr. Badger was now read.

Hon. Burton Craige offered his as a substitute.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner moved the Convention resolve itself into secret session. It was possible some differences of opinion might exist, and they would be seized upon by the Black Republicans as an indication that there still existed a Union sentiment in the State.

Hon. D. S. Reid thought there was nothing in the circumstances as at present existing requiring secrecy.

Mr. Rayner withdrew his motion.

Mr. Barnes renewed it.

Mr. Reid was opposed to secret sessions at present. All agreed as to the conclusion to be arrived at—there being only a question of form.

Hon. J. W. Osborne concurred with Gov. Reid. There was really no difference existing, save as to matters of form. The ordinances were identical, except that one was accompanied by the reasons leading to it—the other was not.

Walter F. Leak concurred with Judge Osborne. He counselled harmony, but saw no cause for any difference.

Mr. Barnes insisted on his motion. Rejected, *59 to 54*.

The question now recurring on the substitute offered by Mr. Craige.

Mr. Badger spoke at length in support of the proposition.

Mr. Craige followed in reply. He thought the reasons for secession would come better in the shape of an address from a committee than in connection with the ordinance.—Besides, the reasons set forth in Mr. Badger's preamble did not go farther back than the issuing of Lincoln's proclamation. In the opinion of many members of the Convention, causes for secession existed a long time prior to that period.

Judge Ruffin in order to give time to amend the preamble of Mr. Badger's proposition, submitted the following resolutions. He favored the immediate secession of the State, but thought the ordinance should be accompanied by the reasons which led to its passage:

Resolved by the Convention, That by reason of various illegal, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical acts of the Government of the United States of America, and of unjust and injurious acts of divers of the Northern non-slaveholding States, it is the settled sense of the people of this State that they cannot longer live in peace and security in the Union heretofore existing under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, that this State ought of necessity, immediately and finally separate from the other States; and that a committee be appointed by the President to bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose; and resolved further, that all propositions touching that object be referred to said committee.

Resolved further, That the safety and vital interests of the people of this State and the common defence of the South, depend essentially upon her becoming, without delay a member of the Confederate States of America; and that the same committee bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose, also, in conformity with the Constitution of the said Confederate States.

Judge Ruffin moved to lay the two propositions on the table, with a view to offering the foregoing.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner was desirous of harmony and would much like to see some proposition made to combine the two ordinances now before the Convention. He liked the proposition of Mr. Badger, though he did not like the idea of ignoring the gallant little South Carolina. Besides some respect should be shown to the feelings of those who believed this remedy necessay prior to the proclamation of Lincoln.

Judge Ruffin explained that he would vote for either of the proposed propositions.

Judge Biggs could not believe there was a man in the Convention who would dissent to the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Graham spoke for harmony. He would be satisfied with Mr. Badger's ordinance without the preamble.

Mr. Craige announced that intelligence had been received of a collision at Norfolk. He hoped that the Convention would cease to talk and at once act, as the enemy was thundering at our gates. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Rayner said that whilst he would do anything for harmony, still he could not forget what was due to the men who had inaugurated the secession movement in the State and had sustained it to this point. (Cheers.) He would support Mr. Craige's proposition and would do nothing which even seemed to cast a stigma upon those who had been fighting this battle so long.

The question to strike out Mr. Badger's proposition was decided in the affirmative—yeas 72, nays 39.

Judge Ruffin moved to amend Mr. Craige's ordinance by striking all propositions to *repeal* ordinances and laws, and putting the act of secession on the *will* of the people.

Mr. Venable insisted on the right of secession. He was opposed to striking out a letter of the ordinance proposed by Mr. Craige.

Judge Ruffin withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Graham renewed it. Rejected—*65 to 47*.

The question now recurred on the adoption of the ordinance of secession proposed by Mr. Craige and on a call of the roll *every member present voted in the affirmative*.

The announcement of the vote was received with deafening cheers, renewed again and again, with waving of handkerchiefs, &c., &c. The sound of rejoicing was quickly echoed from the Capitol grounds. The Artillery rattled—the church bells rang and a scene of the wildest excitement followed.

As the vote was about being taken, Judge Ruffin said he would vote aye if a halter was round his neck. Hon. W. A. Graham declared he would wave all further questions of form and would vote for the ordinance.

The ordinance as passed will be found in our paper to-day.

Walter F. Leak proposed three cheers for South Carolina, "the noblest Roman of them all," which were heartily given by the entire assembly.

T. D. Meares presented an ordinance ratifying the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, which after a short debate was adopted by acclamation and amidst great cheering. This ordinance will be found elsewhere.

John D. Whitford offered a resolution relative to a State flag. Referred to a committee.

On motion of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the signing of the ordinance of secession.

A number of committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Supreme Court

Will commence its Summer Term, in this city, on Monday the 10th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

June	12,	those from the	I Circuit.
"	17,	"	V "
"	24,	"	II "
July	1,	"	III "
"	8,	"	IV "
"	15,	"	VI and VIII Circuits.

A BRITISH SQUADRON OFF CAPE FLORIDA.—A wrecking schooner which arrived at Key West on the 9th instant from the Reef, reports that on the 7th a British fleet was off Key Travnier, near Cape Florida. It consisted of a three-decker (ninety guns) and three steam screw vessels.

BEAUFORT COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.—A friend writing to us from Washington, N. C., under date of the 15th inst., ordering the DAILY JOURNAL, says:

"Our volunteers are brave and loyal to the South. This town has generously equipped one company under Capt. SPARROW, and another under Capt. CARMER; and if they have the opportunity, they will distinguish themselves."

From the State Journal

SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA!

ONE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES!!

North Carolina free—Lincoln's military despotism Repudiated.

Amid the ringing of bells and the booming cannon, mingled with the deafening shouts of thousands of loyal voices issuing from the stentorian lungs of as many true freemen, we have the pleasure to announce that, at 5½ o'clock, Monday evening, the good Old North State, God bless her and her sons, passed the ordinance of secession *unanimously* by declaring her eternal separation from the government of the late United States, absolving her people from all allegiance thereto, and resuming her sovereignty in all its elements and departments. No tongue can describe the enthusiasm that prevails. It can only be conceived by him who has studied the patient suffering of the oppressed Jews while in the land of bondage and the joys which they felt when they reached the land of promise. The persecuted secessionists—and all are secessionist now—have had glory enough for one day. We append the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North-Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North-Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North-Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th day of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

For the Journal.

Bladen County Volunteers.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen Co., N. C., 15th May, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

GENTLEMEN:—The patriotism of old Bladen is fully aroused. Already she has given two picked companies to the defence of Southern rights and Southern independence. They contain the flower and muscle of the county; and under the lead of such gallant and spirited commanders, Robert and Geo. Tait, they will, without a doubt, stand to their arms till the victory is won. Captain Tait's company, although numbering more than a hundred men, had not a single slaveholder in its ranks; and more than fifty of them are married men, who have left their wives, and more than two hundred children in the care of a Divine Providence, and to the kind regards of their fellow-citizens. The State does not, I apprehend, furnish another such instance, in respect to the item of slavery. Is it not a noble specimen of the sacrifices which the true sons of the South are ever ready to make for their rights and their liberties?

Another company has been organized and is succeeding in the drill of Riflemen with great celerity. They will at an early day report themselves to the Governor, and will be able to do great service in the battle. Old Bladen looks to her worthy sons and soldiers with great and eager expectations; and she would encourage and animate them by the motto, "Upward and Onward, and true to the *Line*."

T. D. McDowell, Esq., has been elected to the Convention by a large majority, over his oppenent, Mr. Geo. Cromartie. Yours truly, SOUTHERN.

For the Journal.

MAY 14th, 1861.

On yesterday we were not a little surprised and gratified, to see the company of volunteers arrive at the place of balloting. This company, known as the "*Moore's Creek Riflemen*," numbers at present 60 or 70, most of whom are young men, just in the bloom of manhood; but they are of the *right stripe*. They are awaiting the orders of their Governor, to leave for any point where they may be needed, *South of Mason and Dixon's Line*—no doubt they will serve their country as true patriots should. They are all of *one mind*, *one heart*, and *one sentiment*, and *that mind, that heart*, and *that sentiment*, is the *independence of the Southern States*, and the welfare of the *Southern Confederacy*. In the language of another: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, they will give their hearts and hands to this cause." Amid music and enthusiastic cheers, this little band marched in military order to the polls, and voted, it is needless to say, for *secession*. This company is not composed of wild, reckless and ignorant men, who think war a frolic or child's play; but men of stability and nerve. Yes, they are in every sense, *men, determined men*, who will resist to the last extremity, any attempt at a usurpation of their rights. Their very countenances tell in unmistakeable terms, that they are prepared to meet the hardships, vicissitudes and horrors of war, let them be what they may. They will never submit to wrong; but come weal, come woe, they will perish or o'ercome their foe. The most universal order prevailed in their ranks, and we were highly delighted with both privates and officers. The most implicit obedience to their superiors was shown by the members of this little company. After they voted, the volunteers and all, a company of not less than a hundred, were invited by Dr. J. F. Simpson, to his house, to a dinner, which he, D. McDuffie, A. E. Taylor and L. Vollers, Esqrs., had prepared gratis, for the company. After their kindest thanks to the Dr. and his friends, for the rich repast which they enjoyed after a march of ten miles through the sun, the volunteers again formed into ranks and returned to their *camp-ground*, ten miles from Point Caswell, or place of voting, and thirteen from the old battle ground, or Moore's Creek Bridge. We must say we were agreeably disappointed with regard to this company of volunteers. Their knowledge of military tactics, though limited, far surpassed our expectations, so much so that we, and a large number of persons from different parts of our and Bladen counties, visited their camping place, for the purpose of collecting funds to uniform and equip the company; in which we have been again agreeably disappointed—although the day has been very rainy, many ladies and gentlemen have been to the camp to-day, (Tuesday the 14th inst.,) who have subscribed liberally, and the former have volunteered to make the uniforms for the company whenever called upon, or requested by the Captain to do so. Rev. S. C. Alexander, being called upon, made a speech to the soldiers, in which he strikingly portrayed the evils, as well as the necessity of a war, against that power, which, as he said in the language of the Scriptures was, 30 years ago, a little cloud, not larger than a man's hand, in the Northern States; but that had spread and gathered with each revolving year, until now it was bursting upon us in all its dark fury of abolitionism, and that as we must meet it, to meet it like men, and at once strike the blow for our independence and rights, for longer delay would and must inevitably prove more disastrous, as this tempestuous cloud increased daily. He went on then to enumerate many causes which compel the South to resist the aggressions of Northern fanaticism; he said we had forborne with it until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and now would be rather a curse; that our forts, erected and constructed by the general government for the self-protection of individual States, were held by the government against the will of the independent States, and their citizens had had to and would have to fight for their own property. So that such as that was insufferable, and as we are sure we are right, go ahead. That to fight now is our only chance, as the only reconciliation offered us now is subjugation. And he furthermore bid them (the volunteers) to go forth like christians to fight the battles of their country, that their country now demanded a sacrifice, and he hoped they would go as such if needed.

In reply one of their officers, Lieut. C. V. Hines, said he would "vouch for the Volunteers in the Company in respect to a sacrifice in defence of their country, their homes, and their common interest; that we might safely trust to their protection, our families, homes and firesides; that they were determined to die rather than suffer them to become spoils of war to Northern hordes of abolitionists," &c.—After which was moved three cheers for the "*Moore's Creek Riflemen*," and a return of the same to the ladies by the Company of Volunteers, amid which the congregation dispersed.

* * * * * * * *

Noble sons these are. They remind us of their ancestors who fought so successfully in the old battle of Moore's Creek, during the American Revolution. Success, may it crown them and their every effort, as it did their immortal forefathers, is the wish and desire of the author of this sketch, in behalf of this little band of patriots.

Their names they'll ne'er disgrace,
They are the Moore's Creek boys,
And they'll go through with Jeff Davis,
Led by their Captain Hawse.

They are like a little band
Of brothers all united,
And by their Captain they'll stand,
'Till every ray of hope is blighted.

And if they have not a Caswell,
As their ancestors die at Moore's Creek battle,
They've one no doubt who'll do as well.
When the sound of war doth rattle.

And if in battle there should be any
Of them killed by a Yankee shot,
We're sure there are not many,
Who'll live 'till it's forgot,

So hurrah for the Moore's Creek boys,
And the *Old North Sate forever*,
They'll fight the Yankees ere they pause,
If Lincoln don't keep them home together.

MOORE'S CREEK.

THE BLOCKADE.—The steamer Nina, Capt. Isaac Davis, arrived here yesterday from Georgetown, S. C. Capt. Davis kept a good look out from the time he left Georgetown until his arrival here, and he saw nothing of the Niagara, or any other vessel of war.—*Char. Courier, 16th inst.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16th, 1861.

The collectors of the Customs in North Carolina and Virginia have ceased to make returns to the Department at Washington.

It is understood that Virginia is exempted from the operations of the blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 16th, 1861.

Many of the troops here refuse to take the test oath on account of the municipal authorities of their homes refusing to furnish sustenance to their families.

WHEELING, VA., May 15th, 1861.

A resolution has passed the Convention sitting here, condemning the ordinance of secession; also providing for a Convention to be held on the 11th of June, to be composed of counties favoring a separation of the State. After the adoption of the above the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

BALTIMORE Md., May 16, 1861.

This city is occupied by federal troops.

Regiments are organizing in Maryland to support the administration.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16, 1861—P. M.

Ross Winans, arrested by officers of the Administration, has been released.

WASHINGTON, May 16th, P. M.

Orders have been given that no freight be sent by the Adams Express Company South of Washington City.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17th, 1861.

The Schooner Indiana, with a cargo of nails, was seized last night, by the U. S. steamer Pawnee.

WHEELING, Va., May 16, 1861.

The culverts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge near Harper's Ferry, have been blown up.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 18th, 1861.

The schooner Indiana, seized here by the steamer Pawnee, has been sent down the Potomac, without being permitted to land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18th, 1861.

Ex-Governor Reeder, of Kansas notoriety, has been appointed Brigadier General.

Col. McDowell has been promoted to Brigadier General.

The Irish Brigade tendered by Major Mulligan has been accepted.

ANNAPOLIS Md., May 17, 1861.

One hundred men of the 13th New York regiment, with two pieces of artillery and three days rations, have gone down the Bay to retake the Smith Point Light Ship.

BALTIMORE, May 18th, 1861.

Ross Winans was not liberated unconditionally, but on his parole of honor not to act openly or covertly against Lincoln's Administration.

Travel is now open to all points North and West of Washington.

BOSTON, May 17th, 1861.

Ex-President Pierce is out in favor of a peaceful seperation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17th, 2861.

A detachment of volunteers surrounded the town of Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad on Tuesday last, in consequence of the unionists having been driven away. One hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners. The unionists were liberated, and the secessionists were released on parole.

Thirteen Union families had arrived at St. Louis, who had been driven from their homes on the Pacific Railroad.

Gen. Price has issued orders for the militia to organize immediately, to march under the flag of Missouri.

NEW YORK, May 17th, 1861.

The Steamer Karnak from Havana, with dates to 11th inst., has arrived.

The Steamer Crusader, at Havana from Key West, reports the Yacht Wanderer having been taken by the U. S. Steamer St. Louis for the Federal government.

Steamer W. H. Webb had arrived at Havana from New Orleans, under the American flag.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20th, 1861.

The battery at Sewell's point, eight miles from Norfork, was fired into on Saturday and yesterday by the steamer Monticello. The battery returned the fire on Sunday (yesterday,) with great effect. The Monticello was completely disabled, and made signals of distress, when a steam tug from Fortress Monroe was immediately sent to her relief, and hauled her off.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 19th, 1861.

The transportation of immense bodies of troops to fortress Monroe is to take place with the least delay.

Major General Butler will repair to fortress Monroe, where he will establish his head-quarters, as commandant of the new military department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

It is reported that Gen. Geo. B. McClellan will enter Western Virginia with Ohio and other Western troops simultaneously with Butler's movements upon Norfolk.

ANAPOLIS, MD, May 19th, 1861.

The expedition sent to Virginia to recover Smith's Point Light Ship, returned successful. When emerging from Yeocomico river, they received the fire of the Virginians, but none were hurt. The fire was returned, and it is supposed that some of the Virginians were killed.

[It must be borne in mind that all despatches beyond or by the way of Washington city, are examined by the authorities at Washington and nothing is allowed to pass through that city at all encouraging to the South. The next reports we receive may place a different face upon matters.—JOURNAL.]

RICHMOND, Va., May 20th, 1861.

The steamships *Minnesota* and *Monticello* renewed the bombardment of Sewell's Point Battery to-day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 20th, 1861.

The steamship Canadian with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., has arrived at this port.

American affairs was the most prominent subject of comment introduced. In the House of Commons, motions relating to the belligerent rights and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy were postponed, Lord Palmerston stating that the discussion of the subject was untimely.

Active preparations are in progress to send a powerful British Squadron to the American coast.

The French Chamber of Commerce represented the necessity of like measures for the protection of French vessels.

The harvest prospects of France are said to be bad.

LATER STILL.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 20, 1861.

The steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. has arrived. It is asserted but not believed that letters of marque, issued by the Southern Confederacy, have been granted to vessels at Liverpool and London.

Lord Derby expressed the hope that the House of Lords in their forthcoming Government Proclamation would give warning that if Englishmen join the privateers their blood would be upon their own heads.

The London Times says that the mediation of England might as well be offered to a hurricane as the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 21st, 1861.

A private dispatch from Portsmouth, Va., states that the battery at Sewell's Point was fired into on Sunday last by the Monticello, and that the battery returned the fire, disabling the Steamer.

[It will be observed that we have already published a more detailed report of the above affairs. Our latest report from Norfolk, it will be seen, come from our Richmond correspondent.]

SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!

RALEIGH, May 21st, 1861.

The ordinance of secession passed at 6 o'clock last evening. The Convention is now voting on the adoption of the Confederate Constitution.

The wildest enthusiasm prevails here.

RALEIGH, May 21st, 1861.

We are now in the Southern Confederacy UNANIMOUSLY. The act of secession is FINAL.

TOOK TO HER HEELS.—"NOBODY HURT."

NORFOLK, VA., May 21, 1861.

The Steamer Monticello came up again to-day and fired twice on Sewell's Point battery. She was answered by guns of large calibre in battery, when she took to her heels and left.

"Nobody hurt."

Congress Adjourned—The Seat of Government Removed to Richmond.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 22d, 1861.

Congress has adjourned. The seat of Government has been removed to Richmond, Va.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 21, 1861.

Gov. Magoffin has issued his proclamation notifying and warning all other States, separate or United, especially the United and Confederate States, solemnly forbidding them against any movement upon Kentucky for any purpose whatever, until authorized, by permission from the Legislature to do so.

BOSTON, MASS., May 21, 1861.

The United States Steamer Bainbridge sailed this morning for Aspinwall, to act as a convoy to the California Steamers crossing the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

The reports about the ill health of Gen. Scott are unounded.

Relations with North Carolina.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you that the Government of North Carolina has accredited the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman as Commissioner to represent that Commonwealth near the Government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clingman presented to me this day his letter of credence, and I received him in a manner corresponding to his station and the high purpose of his mission.

It afforded me much gratification to receive from Mr. Clingman the assurance which he was instructed by his Government to convey to me of the determination of his State "to link her fortunes with those of the Confederate States, and to draw the sword in defence of our common liberties."

This proof of North Carolina's sympathy, and the promise of her early union with the Confederate States, are the more signal because conveyed by one of such high station and reputation as Mr. Clingman.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, May 10, 1861.

After the reading of this message, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, a Commissioner from the State of North Carolina, have the privileges of the floor in secret as well as public session, and be invited to participate in the discussions and deliberations of Congress.

Resolution of Thanks to His Excellency, the Governor of the State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That we heartily approve of the promptaction of our Governor, John W. Ellis, in taking possession of the Forts and the Arsenals which belonged to the Federal Government, and patriotic motives which led to their capture. That in calling out the troops, and his noble efforts to put the State in a posture of defence, he has rendered important service, for which our thanks are due and hereby tendered.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 6th day of May, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker of the Senate,
W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons

Joint Resolution Concerning the Equipment and Provisioning of Volunteers.

By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina be it resolved, That any portion of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, appropriated at the last sitting of the Legislature for the purchase of arms for the State of North Carolina, which now remains unexpended be, and the same is hereby, placed at the disposal of his Excellency, the Governor, to be expended at his discretion, in arming, organizing, equipping, provisioning and transporting troops now raised, or to be raised in this State, for the defence of the South.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 4th day of May, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker of the Senate.
W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

An Act to Provide for the Manufacture of Arms and Other Munitions of War.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter the Arsenal at Fayetteville shall be an arsenal of construction for the State of North-Carolina.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint and commission some suitable person, with the rank of Colonel, and place him in command of said Arsenal, with the same pay as officers of like rank in the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. A sufficient number of superintendents and operatives shall be immediately employed by the Colonel in charge of the Arsenal, and proceed to the manufacture of such arms and munitions of war as the necessities of this State, or the Southern States, may require. And for this purpose and the purchase of materials the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be drawn by the Governor in such sums and at such times as may seem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall have power to appoint and commission any other officers who may be necessary to the complete organization of said Arsenal of construction.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this —— day of May, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker of the Senate.
W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Appointments by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Military Board.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Wm. Johnston, with rank of Colonel.

QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL.—L. O'B. Branch, rank Colonel.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.—R. H. Riddick, rank, Lieutenant Colonel.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.—Daniel G. Fowle, rank Captain.

COLONELS OF INFANTRY.—C. C. Tew, 2nd Regt. Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3d Infantry; George B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.

LIEUT. COLONEL OF INFANTRY.—Wm. P. Bynum.

FIRST MAJOR OF CAVELRY.—John W. Woodfin.

CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY.—Peter Mallett, George S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr.

CAPTAINS OF CAVALRY.—T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, George W. Hayes.

CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.—Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.

SURGEONS.—Peter E. Hines, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John Johnson, 2d Regiment Volunteers.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—John H. Baker, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John G. Hardy, 1st Regiment Volunteers, Jno. F. Miller, 2d Regiment Volunteers, Wm. S. Moody, 2d Regiment Volunteers.

CHAPLAIN.—Edwin A. Yates, 1st Regiment Volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—Wm. T. Muse.

LIEUTENANTS.—P. U. Murphy, W. E. Boudinot, Thomas M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Robt. C. Duval.

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. T. Moore.

PAYMASTER.—John Johnston.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—J. W. Parks.

NAVAL AGENTS.—Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.

SURGEONS.—Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.

By the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster General thereof, is hereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, notifying all Postmasters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents in the service of the Postoffice Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all Postmasters, Route & Special Agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharges of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this department, without delay, their names with the names of the officers of which they are Postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all Postmasters are hereby required to render to the postoffice Departments at Washington, D. C., their final account and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditure, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service with the Confederate States, all revenue which have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All Contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States are hereby authorized to contiue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto. And the said Contractors, Special Contractors and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery Alabama.

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1st, 1861.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama the 13th day of May, in the year [L.S.] 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster.

[From the State Journal.]

Fort Macon.

All communications for the garrison at Fort Macon, should be addressed to Fort Macon, Morehead City, which will facilitate the delivery twelve hours, thereby giving correspondents ample time to write by return mail.

DAVID PENDER, A. C. S.

By order of C. C. TEW, Commanding-Colonel

Army Appointments.

Geo. B. Anderson, of this State, a Lieutenant in the Army of the late United States, who resigned on the commencement of hostilities against his native section, and tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, has been appointed Colonel of Infantry in the army of North Carolina.

Wm. Johnson, Esq., President of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad Company, has been appointed Commissary General with the rank of Colonel.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch has been appointed Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel.—*Ral. Register.*

Another Proclamation from Lincoln.

Whereas, an insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives liberty and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered. And, whereas, it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States, in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States; authorizing him, at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortressess all dangerous or suspected persons.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR ELLIS

Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m* S. G. GILLESPIE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

April 6th, 1861 179-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

☞ We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

B. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

April 8. 180&32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and solicit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July. D. M. McINTIRE.

May 23d, 1861—39-te.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

ARRANGEMENTS are making by the Houses with which we are connected, (viz:) T. J. Wertenbaker & Co., Charlottsville, Va.; Keen, Baldwin & Williams, Richmond, Va.; Scott, Harrison & Co., Petersburg, Va., to establish, upon a permanent basis, a CLOTHING MANUFACTORY IN THE SOUTH.

To a limited extent, we have manufactured here during the past ten years; now we propose to *make all the clothing we sell* as early as arrangements can be perfected. The most skillful cutters and the best workmen will be employed.

A large capital will be required to conduct the business, but believing we shall be sustained, we are willing to embark in the enterprize, as early as practicable.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Proprietor of Wilmington Clothing & Furnishing House,

May 13.—210-2wood—39-2w 38 Market street.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

WILMINGTON DISTICT.

SECOND ROUND.

May, 4, 5, Wilmington,..........Front St.
" 11, 12, Elizabeth,..........Bladen Springs.
" 18, 19, Smithville,..........Zion.
" 25, 26, Bladen,..........Soule Chapel.
June, 1, 2, Wilmington,..........Fifth St.
" 8, 9, Onslow,

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 16th inst., by Elder N. H. Wilder, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Abram Wilder, Mr. JOHN T. WHITEHURST, of Onslow county, N. C., to Miss MARY C. WILDER.

In this County, on the 16th inst., by Robt. T. Bannerman, Esq., Mr. JAS. R. STRICKLAND, to Miss MARTHA J. FILLYAW.

In Onslow county, on the 16th inst., by Joseph Eennett, Esq., at his own residence, Mr. MARIAN JUSTICE, to Miss MILLARD STOKLEY.

DIED.

In this town, on the 20th inst., CHARLES DEEMS, youngest son of James and Laura W. Shackelford, aged 14 month and 19 days.

In New Hanover County, N. C., on the 16th of May, 1861, Mrs. MARY JANE MONTGOMERY, wife of Mr. Jas. Montgomery, at her residence, after a protracted illness.

Mrs. Montgomery was born in Brunswick County, December 14th, 1814;—was aged 46 years and 5 months. In her last sickness, which was often very severe, she expressed her abiding confidence and trust in the all-sufficiency of that Saviour in whom she believed. She leaves six sons, two daughters and an aged husband, to mourn the loss of a devoted and loving wife, a kind and affectionate mother.

Time passes, cutting all down, and the morning of to-day is the victim of the dread monster of to-morrow; and ere the new fitted grave is mantled with flowers and grass, another is beside it. Eternity is engrossing the loved of earth, but we abide in hope that they are the redeemed in heaven. Gentle in spirit, obliging as a neighbor, kind and affectionate as a wife and mother, our father can but feel the pangs as bitter indeed. May that grace which sanctified the dying couch of his departed wife, sustain him in his trials and sorrows. ONE OF THE BEREAVED.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

THE CIVIC LIST.

CLOSING OUT AT LOW FIGURES FOR CASH ON delivery at BALDWIN'S.

May 21.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING AT BALDWIN'S, 38 Market St.

May 21.

CONTRACTING FOR UNIFORMS.

NOW ready to contract to uniform Companies, at BALDWIN'S.

May 22.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

MEN, Youths' and Children's Clothing, at BALDWIN'S.

May 22.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30 @	32
BEEF CATTLE,		
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00 @	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,		
2nd hand	1 00 @	1 65
New	1 95 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	20 @	24
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.		
Java	22 @	23
Laguayra	18 @	20
Rio	17 @	18
St. Domingo	16 @	17
COTTON, ℔ lb.		
ord. to mid'g	11 @	12¼
strict mid'g	00 @	12½
good mid'g	00 @	12¾
COTTON BAGGING,		
℔ yard	13½@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½@	7½
CORN MEAL,		
℔ bushel	85 @	90
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7¾@	7½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18 @	19
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15 @	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50 @	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets	6 00 @	7 00
Mac'rel.No.1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	10 00 @	12 00
do. No. 3	6 50 @	8 50
Herrings, East	4 00 @	4 50
Dry Cod,		
℔ cwt	5 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,		
Family	9 50 @	10 00
Superfine	8 50 @	8 75
Fine	8 25 @	8 50
Cross	8 00 @	8 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @	18
GUANO, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,		65 00
Super. Lime		@50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25
Per ton	9 00 @	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		
Corn	00 @	85
Oats	42 @	45
Pease, Cow	1 05 @	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @	1 20
Wheat, red	0 00 @	0 00
do. white	0 00 @	0 00
Rice, rough	00 @	0 00
do., clean,		
℔ lb.	4½@	5
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		
Green	5½@	6
Dry	7½@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	1 10 @	1 15
N. River	80 @	85
IRON, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½@	00
American, ref.	3½@	00
do. sheer.	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	70 00 @	75 00
Swede	5½@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @	80
do. fm store	00 @	1 50
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling	6 25 @	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)		
Floor Boards,		
rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff,		
rough edge	14 00 @	15 00
re-sawed	16 00 @	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.		
Cuba, Hhds	00 @	32
do. Bbls.	00 @	34
N. Orleans.	50 @	55

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.		
Whiskey	28 @	35
N. E. Rum	35 @	40
Gin	37 @	45
Brandy	40 @	50
do. Apple	65 @	90
do. Peach	1 00 @	1 50
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,		
New Virgin	0 00 @	2 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @	1 60
Hard	0 00 @	75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 75
do. in order	0 00 @	0 85
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 00 @	2 25
do. No. 1,	1 25 @	1 50
do. No. 2,	0 85 @	1 00
do. No. 3,	00 @	60
Spirits Turp.,		
℔ gallon	00 @	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,		
Cut	3½@	4
Wrought	10 @	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,		
Sperm	2 50 @	3 00
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled.	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00 @	0 00
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @	1 00
Irish, do.	00 @	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00 @	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	17 @	18
Middlings	16 @	17
Shoulders	15 @	16
Hog round	15 @	16
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	16 @	17
Shoulders	15 @	16
N. C. Lard	00 @	16
West'n do.	00 @	00
Butter	25 @	32
Cheese	14 @	15
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,		
City Mess	28 00 @	30 00
Clear do.	00 00 @	00 00
Butt	00 00 @	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @	00 00
do. Fulton		
Market	00 00 @	00 00
POULTRY,		
Chickens, live,	35 @	45
do. dead,	45 @	50
Turkeys, live,	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,		
Lambs	1 50 @	2 25
Mutton	1 50 @	2 25
SALT,		
Alum, ℔ bush.	22½@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,		
ground, cargo	00 @	00
do. fm store	1 75 @	2 00
fine	2 00 @	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico	9 @	10
New Orleans	9 @	10
Muscovado	8 @	9
Loaf & crush'd	13½@	14
C. Yellow	11½@	12
Granulated	11 @	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Contract	0 00 @	0 00
Common	0 00 @	0 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,		
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g,	14 00 @	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
Shipping	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime,	0 00 @	0 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	0 00 @	0 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,		
Common	14 @	20
Medium	25 @	30
Fine	45 @	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22D, 1861.

During the week just ended the market has ruled quiet, and in the absence of shipping but few transactions have taken place in country produce. The receipts of Flour and Bacon have been rather better, the high prices paid for a few weeks past having caused parties to bring these articles to market, and now it is difficult to sell unless at lower figures.

Small sales of SPIRITS TURPENTINE have been effected at prices ranging from 35 to 40 cents per gallon; there is, however, very little coming in, and the stock is confined to small lots in receivers hands. Two or three vessels having arrived, may cause some enquiry from buyers, and our latter quotation will no doubt be obtained.

In CRUDE TURPENTINE nothing has been done for the want of shipping, and distillers generally having stopped operations, there is no demand at present. One or two small lots were received and sold at $1 50 for yellow dip.

ROSIN continues unsaleable. A lot of 25 bbls. *new* Pale was received and sold on Thursday at $2 25 per 280 lbs.

TAR—Is also dull. Sale of only one small lot at 75 cents per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE are wanted, and would sell readily. We quote at 7 to 8 cents per lb.

CORN MEAL is in moderate stock and sells from the granaries at 90 cents per bushel, in lots to suit.

FLOUR is in better supply, and there is merely a retail enquiry. Parcels are offering on market, but buyers are not disposed to purchase unless at materially reduced prices.—We quote from store in the retail way at $8 50 to $9 per bbl. for superfine.

GRAIN.—For CORN the market is better, the price having advanced a shade; there is, however, a fair supply in dealers hands. The receipts for the week comprise only 4,529 bushels, of which 629 do. went into store, and 3,900 do. sold at 85 cents per bushel.——PEAS.—A lot of 1,000 bushels *Black* was received on Monday and sold from vessel at $1 10 per bushel.——RICE.—The market is well supplied with *clean*, and there is only a small business doing at 4½ a 5 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of 15 bbls., 21 tierces and 221 hhds. was received from Cardenas on Monday, and is selling from wharf at 32 cents per gallon, in lots to suit.

The PROVISION market is better supplied, and prices have a declining tendency. No sales of consequence have taken place during the week, and we refer to our table for quotations.

No Timber or Shingles received, and it would be impossible to sell at any price, as there is no demand for either.

For prices of all articles not mentioned, we would refer to our table above.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 20.—Bacon 12 a 14 cents; Beeswax 28 a 30; Cotton—Fair to good 11 a 12. Ordinary to Middling 8¼ a 10; Feathers 45 a 50; Flour—Family $7 75 a $8 00, Super. $7 50 a $7 75, Fine $7 25 a $7 50, Scratched $7 00 a $7 25; Grain—Corn 90 a 95 cents, Wheat $1 25 a $0 00, Rye $1 25, Oats 50 a 60 cents, Peas $1 00 a $1 20; Lard 12 a 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 35 a 40 cents, New Orleans 50 a 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2 00 a $2 25, Alum 50 a 00; Flaxseed $1 00 a $1 10; Spirits—Peach Brandy $1 00 a $1 25, N. C. Apple do., 60 a 65 cents, do. Whisky 65 a 75 cents; Tallow 10 a 00 cents; Wool 19 a 20 cents; Turpentine—Yellow Dip $1 10 a $0 00, Virgin $0 80, Hard 35 a 00 cents, Spirits 27 a 30 cents.

Receipts of produce continue light.

Flour—Declined 25 cents per bbl., good stock on hand.

Bacon and Lard—No material change in prices.

Corn—The market is well supplied with both country and boat; no change to note.

Spirits Turpentine—Unsteady prices, varying from 27 to 30.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton—There was some inquiry for the article to-day, which resulted in the sale of 349 bales, at previous prices. The particulars are as follows: 3 bales at 9; 111 at 9¾; 13 at 10; 8 at 10¼; 27 at 10½; 30 at 10¾; 50 at 10 13-16; 56 at 11; 50 at 11¼; and 1 bale at 12c.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, *free of freight.*

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,

WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount,
Edgecombe County, N. C.

Sept. 13th, 1860 3-1y*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the firm heretofore known as the firm of BARDEN & PETERSON no longer exists, so far as Peterson is concerned. This May 7th, 1861.

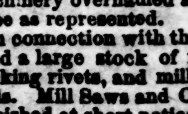
EVERETT PETERSON.

May 7th, 1861—205-1t-37-3t.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,



PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice.

Feb. 15.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

March 20 1861. 164&30-tf

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

16—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

17—Schr. Gold Hunter, Sabistan, from Hertford, N. C., to D. Pigott; with 3300 bushels corn.

Ship Thomas Watson, Allen, from Campeachy for Flores, Azores, in distress, to Harriss & Howell.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

18—Sloop C. H. Prior, Osborne, from Hertford, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with 629 bushels corn.

18—Schr. Sheet Anchor, Williams, from Rockport, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,700 casks lime. [The S. A. was bound to Charleston, but having learned from a vessel at sea that that port was blockaded, she put in here]

Schr. Alice Ida, Ackley, from Hertford, N. C., to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 600 bushels corn, 1000 do. peas.

19.—Schr. Maracaibo, Hendley, from Cardenas, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 15 bbls., 21 tcs. and 221 hhds. molasses.

Br. Brig Tyne, Kenney, from Cardiff, Wales, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 300 tons iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

Schr. Baltimore, Dennis, from Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, to Master.

Schr Patron, Williams, from Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, to Master.

Schr. Lavinia, Cranmer, from Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, to Master.

20.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

21—Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

CLEARED.

17—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

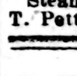
18—Steamer Chatham, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by C. H. Robinson & Co.

20—Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Ogden, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 403 bbls. spirits turpentine, 50 do. rosin, 240 bushels pea nuts.

21.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Steamer. J. T. Petteway, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co.

SOLDIERS WANTED.



WANTED to make up a Company to serve in the State Troops of North Carolina. Recruits desirous of organizing for the service of the State will please apply in person, or address for further information

D. A. LAMONT, Wilmington,
or C. H. STEVENS,
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.

May 23d, 1861.—39-3t*

RECRUITS WANTED.

THE undersigned desires to raise a Company of Volunteers to serve in the "State Troops" of North Carolina. All persons desirous of serving their State and their Country *during the War*, will please apply to or address the subscriber at Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

In addition to the usual pay, clothing and rations, the subscriber is authorized to say that a further bounty of fifteen dollars will be given to each volunteer when regularly mustered into service. J. A. RICHARDSON.

May 21 w-3t-*

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED.

20 HARNESS MAKERS wanted, to work on military trappings, to whom constant work and the highest wages paid. Apply at WILSON'S Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment,

May 23, 1861—29-2tw. No. 5 Market Street.

NOTICE.

DESIRING to wind up our business, we respectfully request our customers to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note; from the draft that has been made on our concern for the service of the State, we are unable to call on our customers in person, we therefore hope that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and settle promptly.

Very respectfully, HEDRICK & RYAN.

May 7th, 1861 205-10t—36-4t

HERRING AND MACKEREL.

100 BBLS. HERRING and Mackerel. For sale in lots to suit, by WORTH & DANIEL.

May 16th.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

50 BBLS. IN STORE and for sale by

May 16th. WORTH & DANIEL.

PURYEAR'S N. C. RYE WHISKEY.

FOR SALE by WORTH & DANIEL,

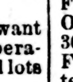
May 16th. Sole Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA

PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY. For sale by

May 16th. WORTH & DANIEL.

$50 REWARD.



I WILL give the sum of $25 reward for my negro man SOLOMON, who ran away from my plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, N. C., about the 1st of April, 1861. Solomon is of middle size, dark complexion, about 28 years of age, formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased.

I will also give $25 reward for FRED, generally known as Fred Burgwin, who ran away on the 6th of May, 1861, from Orton. Fred is also of middle size, dark complexion, about 30 years of age. He likewise belonged formerly to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased. I will give the above stipulated reward for either of them delivered at my plantation, or confined in Jail. THOS. C. MILLER.

May 21st, 1861. 217-10t—39-3w

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2,000 LBS. N. C. BACON;
16 bbls. Super Flour. For sale by

May 7th, 1861 CLARK & TURLINGTON.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.

COMPANIES can be furnished with the above at very low prices by calling at C. POLVOGT'S Upholstering and Paper-Hanging store. April 25.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS.

HARDEE'S

RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, Complete in one volume. Published at Memphis, Tenn., on hand

May 18. at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

TO OUR MILITARY FRIENDS.

WE shall be able in a few days to manufacture Fatigue Caps on a large scale. Our arrangements are now complete. Companies will do well to send in orders as early as possible. Special attention paid to orders from Companies belonging to other States, and satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

Several hundred more of those Soft Felt and Wool Hats, suitable for military purposes on hand, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices. MYERS & MOORE,

May 18. 34 Market street.

SPORTSMAN'S OINTMENT,

FOR PRESERVING GUN BARRELS and all Steel Mountings from rust, and to render BOOTS AND SHOES WATER PROOF. Price 50 cents. For sale at

May 17th. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

IN order to close our business soon as possible, we offer extraordinary bargains in the following articles:

Colored and White Muslins, Brilliants, Barage, Anglais, Barage D'Laines, English Barages, Plain Barages, Challys, Poplins, 4-4 French Prints, Cotton Worsted Damask, Lace and Embroidered Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, 9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.—The balance of our Dress Silks, Ribbons, Embroideries, Swiss and Jaconet Bands, Edgings and insertings at a great sacrifice. HEDRICK & RYAN.

Mry 7. Herald copy ten times. 205

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

March 12th, 1861 157-tf

PAY UP.

THOSE indebted to us, will please make payment immediately. We are in need of all the money due us.

From and after this date, no goods will be delivered from our Store without payment on delivery.

April 27th, 1861 L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

April 31, 18

ENCOURAGE HOME.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, one of the best Literary and Agricultural papers in the South,—the same size of the famous New York Ledger. This No., 52, is the commencement of a New Volume, persons wishing to take it should begin with this number. Call at

May 20, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES.

230 HHDS. 25 TIERCES, 20 BBLS. } CAOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES, now landing from Sch'r "Maracaybo," direct from Cardenas.

For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

May 20.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, May 7th, 1861.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 654 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,000
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 14th, 1860. 189&34-1y

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

THURSDAY, MAY 16TH.

An expedition is said to have been fitted out to operate against New Orleans. A blockading expedition only, we suppose.

The Steamship Huntsville, formerly running between New York and sundry Southern ports, is now in the service of Lincoln to blockade the Southern ports.—She brought to a fishing smack off Charleston on Tuesday afternoon. She assisting the Niagara off that port.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels, to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

The Newbern Progress objects to shipping Naval Stores to the North, basing its remarks upon the fact of having seen that a vessel had been cleared from Wilmington for New York with Naval Stores. Rosin and Spirits of Turpentine have been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury not to be included in the prohibition against shipping Naval Stores, perhaps because, although commercially classed as Naval Stores, they are not directly applied in ship-building However, we guess no more will go for some time, if not longer.

There is a Baltimore force of six hundred men at Richmond who have organized themselves into a Brigade thus forming the nucleus of a Maryland Brigade.

Why don't the authorities fit out the Uncle Ben? Naval men say that she would carry two howitzers aft and a long pivot gun forward, and she runs like the devil. With a proper Commodore and crew, she would keep off, or capture such craft as the Huntsville.

No special terms of the Superior Courts will be held during this Summer.

FRIDAY, MAY 17TH.

Messrs. Battle and Howard, secessionists, have been elected delegates from Edgecombe, without opposition. The vote, 1661, was a very full one.

Maryland is rewarded for her "returning loyalty" by being treated as a conquered province. General Butler, of Massachusetts, is now their Lord and master. He announces that he has occupied the City of Baltimore to enforce respect to the laws, State and Federal, and directs that all manufacturers of arms report to him. He has seized the arms and stores purchased by the City and had Ross WINANS, Esq, of the House of Delegates, arrested in the cars as he was coming from the Legislature, refusing the bail offered, permitting no other members to see him and not giving Governor Hicks any reason for the arrest. No doubt Hicks and Butler understand each other. The militia of the State of *Maryland* are requested to report to this *Massachusetts* General-in-Command.

It is said that the Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, pledge their States to protect the Unionists of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. We don't know much about Missouri, but we do know that the few Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana squatters on the borders of the other Southern States, who have turned traitors, will soon be *squelched out* by the true men, and the high and mighty Northern Governors will have their pains for their trouble.

There is a very positive report that the small pox has broken out among the troops stationed in the Capitol at Washington.

Captain C. B. Denson, formerly principal of the "Franklin Institute," Duplin county, arrived here last evening in command of the Confederate Grays, a fine Volunteer Company numbering some 85 men, about half of whom had been Cadets at the above School, and consequently students of military tactics, under Captain Denson.

The Company is made up of young men, mostly natives of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties.—They are all well drilled and equipped for active service.

The officers are C. B. Denson, Captain; R. P. James, 1st Lieut.; L. S. Hicks, 2nd Lieut.; L. W. Hodges, 3d Lieut.; J. B. Oliver, Orderly Sergeant.

Like the Telegraph Companies, the Adams Express is about to be divided. The Southern stockholders have purchased all the property and interest of that Company South, and will organize a new Company in a few days. Such is the report, and we think it likely to be correct.

The Richmond *Despatch* says that the advance guard of the Texan Rangers has arrived in that City. They are really formidable, armed and practiced as they are. Among the arms carried by each Ranger is an "eight-pound bowie knife, keen as a razor on both sides, wielded by hands which use it with the most extraordinary strength and agility." They want to take a slight chance at "wiping out" some of the fancy Zouaves.

There are some extraordinary movements at Washington, indicating an advance from that point, perhaps in the direction of North Western Virginia. If General Sprague's Rhode Island regiment gets too near Harper's Ferry it will probably suffer.

The British barque Volant and the Swedish brig Tyrus, bound to Norfolk, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning and brought to and compelled to anchor under the guns of the blockading squadron.—They were allowed to send Messengers up to the City to Richard Dickson, Esq., their consignee, and to Col. Myers, the British Consul, which gentlemen went down to Old Point on Wednesday to see Commodore Prendergast relative to the detention of these vessels, for which freight is ready in Norfolk for shipment. When the gentlemen above named arrived, they were informed that the vessels had sailed for New York. The Captains were probably told that if they did go near Norfolk the Virginians would seize their vessels.

SATURDAY, MAY 18TH.

They had a row at Knoxville on the 8th, arising out the attempt of ANDREW JOHNSON and some other apologists of Lincoln to speak there. BROWNLOW insisted that JOHNSON should speak. The people said he should *not*. The peoplesday.ailed.

Pennsylvania volunteers who offered themselves for three months and find that they are required for three years, are going home, at least a good many of them are.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation calling for four regiments to serve the United States, on the written assurance of the Secretary of War that the said four regiments shall be detailed to service in the State of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capital of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid.

The Abolition Convention in Western Virginia proved to be a fizzle. It did nothing and died. The Virginians ought to keep a sharp eye on that section. There are enough bad men there to act as spies, and perhaps help the enemy to overawe the true men, unless these latter are fully sustained by the whole power and influence of the State.

The vote in Tennessee on the ordinance of secession will be taken on the 6th ult.

The Baltimore *South* says that two mules captured in the act of hauling the steam-gun of Mr. Dickinson to Ellicott's Mills, have been taken to Annapolis and committed upon the charge of treason, by order of General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts. There are *halters* ready for these traitorous mules.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the various banks of this State, held in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week, it was agreed that all the banks of the State should offer to loan the State 20 per cent. of their capital stock. This would be for the Bank of North Carolina $500,000, and for the Bank of Cape Fear $320,000.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The following articles have been officially declared as coming under the head of "contraband of war," by the Federal Administration:

Gold and silver coin, checks or bills of exchange for money, articles of food, clothing, and materials for the manufacture of clothing; rifle, pistol, musket and cannon balls and shells; gunpowder, and all materials used in its manufacture; ammunition and munitions and implements of war of every description; books of military education; saddles, harness and trappings for flying artillery, field and staff officers and cavalry troops, horses, gun-carriages, timber for ship building, all kinds of naval stores, engines, boilers and machinery for boats, locomotive engines and cars for railroads, and goods and commodities which might be useful to the enemy in war.

The seat of Government of the Southern Confederacy will shortly be removed to Richmond, so says the Montgomery *Advertiser*. Where the permament location of the Confederate government may be, will be for the future to decide. In no case will it be at Washington, even if Maryland should finally join the Confederacy. If Maryland should not join the Confederacy, Richmond would not be sufficiently central nor safe. Asheville, N. C., would be a mightly nice location, but we would hate to corrupt the morals of our mountain people.

The Convention.—Some Plain Suggestions.

When, on the 15th of April, Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for an army of seventy-five thousand men to maintain his authority by military force, and demanded that North Carolina should contribute her quota to the subjugation of her southern sister States, and when this act was followed up by other acts of war, equally flagrant, tyrannical and unconstitutional, the people of North Carolina arose as one man to endorse the conduct of Gov. Ellis, in sternly refusing to comply with the requisition, and to sustain his action in taking possession of the forts and other public property, and in adopting all due and proper measures for the defence of the State. This uprising of the people in its unanimity, in its abnegation of self, in its forgetfulness of party, had in it surpassing elements of moral grandeur. There is something majestic in the simultaneous movement of a whole people—a people who, for the accomplishment of one great end are willing to forget or to waive all intermediate quarrels and divisions.

But it should be remembered that it was for the accomplishment of a certain end that the people moved thus. That it was for the accomplishment of a certain end that they demanded the assembling of the Legislature—that it was for the accomplishment of the same end that the Legislature yielding to and obeying the popular impulse, immediately passed a bill for the assembling of a Convention at an early day, and it is for the accomplishment of the same end that the Convention is expected to assemble.

What *is* that end? Upon what point were and are the people so unanimous? For what purpose—under what pervading influence did they waive all their party prejudices in the selection of delegates, and only ask that they should be sound upon the question of secession? Is it not evident that the desire for the prompt secession of North Carolina from the Northern Confederacy, and her equally prompt union with the Southern Confederacy is universal among the people of the State? That in the election of delegates this consideration alone was kept in view? That no changes of the organic law of the State, no other questions formerly involved in party politics or party contests were thought about, and that the members to the Convention were not chosen with reference to any other questions or issues than those arising out of what have heretofore been called our "Federal Relations?"

Now, if the answers to our questions are in the affirmative—if the whole voice and action of the people of North Carolina be not a delusion and a cheat—if the arming of her volunteers means action—if her camps and forts are not made of paper, then the popular decision of the State is for immediate secession, and any attempt to delay or procrastinate, by failing to pass the ordinance of secession promptly, or, having passed it, to postpone its operation until it could be submitted to the people, would be neither more nor less than a contemptible mockery. Why, we are now at war! We are in revolution—our ports are blockaded—we are warred upon by Lincoln. Th people *demand* the promptest action to carry us out of one Confederacy and into the other.

But shall this Convention, called under such auspices—under circumstances so imposing, charged with destinies so momentous, descend into a political debating shop? Shall aspirants for future political distinction be allowed to avail themselves of this opportunity to seize upon old or devise new political issues upon which to build up the edifice of their own future advancement or the advancement of their party or their section? We trust not. Would that to trust we could add assurance, and be enabled to say that we *know* that no selfish or partizan measures or motives will be allowed to hold a place or exert an influence in the Convention to assemble next week at Raleigh. But we have no such assurance. Men are frail, and the delegates are men. Politicians are ambitious and manœuvring, and the delegates are mostly politicians with axes to grind. Mind, we do not use the accustomed slang and say "unprincipled politicians," and so on, but we do say that as men and politicians, they are frail and peculiarly liable to temptation; it is, therefore, desirable that they should act as keeping before them the prayer to be not led into temptation, but delivered from evil; and that to avoid this temptation they should confine themselves strictly to what they know to have been the purposes of their election—the severance of the State from the Northern Confedracy and her adhesion to the Southern Confederacy. So far as this is concerned, and thus far only, are we in a state of revolution. We are *not* in any revolutionary position towards our State authorities, nor do the emergencies of the times require the intervention of the body to meet in Raleigh next week, further than such intervention may be needed to adapt us to our new Confederate relations, and give effect to the ordinances establishing such new relations. The people of the State will keep a sharp watch upon their servants, and all demagogueical attempts to introduce extraneous questions for political effect or for the promotion of personal ends or ambitions, will be sternly rebuked.

We will to-morrow go more into details in regard to the measures which it may be necessary for the Convention to adopt. Whatever that body does beyond what may be required by pressing necessity will be *wrong*.

What the Convention should do and what it should not do, are, within certain limits clear enough. We all know that it was called and elected to take us from under the formal control of Lincoln's Government, and to place us in association with the Confederate States.—We all know that it is expected that both these things shall be done promptly, the first of them at once—that the 20th May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is regarded as the auspicious occasion upon which to take this great step in the history of the State. The secession should be prompt, decided, *final*. So much public opinion has already settled down to. The prompt connection of this State with the Southern Confederacy as a member, and not a mere ally, is required by public opinion and by public interest. The thing will be done—the people are anxious for it—it will give confidence to the public mind—it will give tone to military movements, and it will relieve the State of at least some of the heavy expenses which she would have to bear unaided in her solitary and isolated capacity. We suppose that it will be necessary to accept the provisional Government, by electing delegates to represent the State in the provisional Congress at Montgomery. Of their admission—the admission of the State, with open arms, there can be no sort of doubt. The ratification of the permanent constitution of the Confederate States will follow. There will be ten delegates to be elected by the Convention, who will be charged with the duty of representing North Carolina in the Provisional Congress. No doubt there will be intrigueing for these positions. Let these elections at least be done with open doors, and let the people see the men who would pull personal wires at such a time as this.

It has been said that our Stay Law is opposed to that provision existing in both the old Federal and the new Confederate Constitution, which says that no State shall pass any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. How the difficulty of coming into the Confederacy with that law is to be got over, we leave to the gentlemen "learned in the law" to arrange. We have heard ways suggested, but we are not good at getting around things.

So much then for the immediate objects of the Convention; in fact, we might say the real objects, for had it not been for the demand of the people for these things, no Convention would have been called at all. Arising out of these main objects, and perhaps necessary to their successful accomplishment, there may be some internal changes required to adapt the State to her present transitionary war state, as well as to her future permanent position in the Confederacy, as distinguished from that she occupied in the former Union. There may be test oaths to be framed and imposed. It has been suggested that the very delicate health of the Governor of the State, rendering the discharge of all the duties of the position at a time like this, a risk of life, and certainly of constitution, indicates the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to provide for a Lieut. Governor, who, without taking the place of the Governor permanently, might relieve him of the burden of labors which weigh too heavily upon the strongest physical constitution. In a case like this, of course a Governor like John W. Ellis would die in harness before he would shrink one inch from his post. But neither alternative ought to be required. We make these remarks because we have thought over the thing ourselves and have heard it discussed by others. We have neither spoken or written to Governor Ellis on the subject, nor have we ever directly or indirectly communicated with him about the matter. We do not know what his views are. We speak upon general considerations.

All our people who take up arms and give of their substance equally, ought, now that the State is entering on a new era of her history to be entitled to equal privileges. We commenced this article by deprecating demagogueical attempts to make personal or party capital or popularity for future use. We cannot be accused of suggesting anything of the kind when we urge the removal of the Jewish disability feature of our constitution. The Jews in this State, have in this emergency shown themselves just as willing to contribute their services and their means as any other religionists. We do not know that a single Jew in the State would run for any office if even certain of getting it. We don't know one that would. The vote of that denomination is small, and cannot, therefore be an object to attract the attention of designing politicians. We advocate the removal of the exclusion as right in itself, and pre-eminently so at this time.

But in addition to these necessary and obviously just measures there is every reason to believe that questions affecting the basis of representation and of taxation, of revenue—of public improvements and of general legislation will be dragged into the arena of the Convention.

Now, to this, or to even the first approach towards it, the objection must suggest itself that for none of all these things, nor with reference to them, were the members of the Convention chosen. Unlimited as the Convention bill is in terms, the only issues before the people in the choice of delegates were those of secession from the old Confederacy, and adhesion to the new Confederacy, with, of course, the measures necessary to give effect to such movements. The State in cutting loose from her Federal traditions, must not rudely sever the bonds that unite her with the traditions of her own progress and sovereignty. If wise she will make as few changes in this respect as possible. She will make no change in the basis of representation at all, and none in the basis of taxation to apply retrospectively to the payment of debts or interest on debts, already contracted under a different basis and with the solemn understanding that such basis should not be disturbed. For future debts, certainly war debts or taxes, the case is different, and the slaveholders and the slaveholding counties of the State have shown their appreciation of this fact, by the alacrity with which they have given their individual means and pledged the credit of their counties and corporate bodies.

Finally, we contend that there is no necessity for the Convention remaining long in session, and in order to facilitate business we most respectfully urge upon the members the propriety of sitting in secret, less for the purpose of privacy than to cut off all motive for speech-making and display. Why can't the Convention get off in two or three weeks, or even less time?

We beg respectfully to urge upon the powers that be at Raleigh—upon the Advisory Board, upon any body and everybody who may have any thing to do with appointments connected with the military service of the State, to exercise the utmost care—to yield to no pressure—to look forward to no political, or personal or clique advantages, in the bestowal of offices.

We neither know nor care what the influences at work may be, so they be rightly used, and they must be used with the highest discretion and disinterestedness, or the consequences will be, if not disastrous, certainly discouraging and injurious. We beg that this discretion and disinterestedness may be used, and in doing so we speak simply as journalists—personally we have no enemies to punish and no favours to ask for ourselves or our friends.

☞ We have to do the best we can with our telegraphic dispatches announcing the arrival of European Steamers, and giving the news brought or said to be brought by them, but we deem it proper to caution our readers that much of this news as reported must be taken with many grains of allowance, from the fact that it comes through Northern and therefore hostile channels, and from the further fact that the telegraph is under pretty strict surveillance by the agents of Lincoln's government.

We have reason to believe that public opinion and govermental tendencies, in Europe are far more favorable to us than we might at first be led to judge from the accounts that are allowed to reach us through the northern telegraph. We will not have long to wait for recognition, and the blockade will be useful to us. It won't last long enough to hurt us much—it is hurting the North far more. Lord John Russell's recent remarks in the British House of Commons indicate early favorable action.

BUTTON FACTORY.—It will be seen from a notice in to-day's paper, that Messrs. Leob & Swarzman have established a button factory in town. We are pleased to notice this new enterprize, and have no doubt it will be well patronized.

The Right of Privateers.—Doctrine of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 28th, 1856.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President "The Declaration Concerning Maritime Law," adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, at Paris, on the 16th of April, 1856, which the Count de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, has presented, in behalf of the Emperor of the French, to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining its adhesion to the principles therein contained.

Nearly two years since, the President submitted, not only to the Powers represented in the late Congress at Paris, but to all other maritime, nations, the second and third propositions contained in that "declaration," and asked their assent to them as permanent principles of of international law. The propositions thus submitted by the President were:

"1. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war, are free from capture or confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war."

"2. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war."

It will be perceived that these propositions are substantially the same as the second and third in the "declaration" of the Congress at Paris.

Four of the governments with which negotiations were opened on the subject by the United States have signified their acceptance of the foregoing propositions. Others were inclined to defer acting on them until the return of peace should furnish a more auspicious time for considering such international questions. The proceeding of the Congress of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris will, as a necessary consequence, defeat the pending negotiations with the United States, if the two following propositions contained in protocol No. 24 are acceded to: first, that the four principles shall be indivisable; and, second, that the powers which have signed or may accede to the "declaration" shall not enter into any arrangement in regard to the application of the right of neutrals in time of war, which does not, at the same time, rest on the four principles which are the subject of said "declaration." As the indivisibility of the four principles and the limitation upon the sovereign attribute of negotiating with other powers are not a part of the "declaration," any nation is at liberty to reject either or both, and to act upon the "declaration" without restriction, acceding to it in whole or in part. In deliberating on this important subject, it behooves all powers to consider, and, if they think proper, to act upon this distinction. All the powers which may accede to that "declaration" and the subsequent restrictions contained in the 24th protocol, will assume an obligation which takes from them the liberty of assenting to the propositions submitted to them by the United States, unless they at the same time surrender a principle of maritime law which has never been contested—the right to employ privateers in the time of war.

The second and third principles set forth in the "declaration," being those submitted to other maratime powers for adoption by this Government, it is most anxious to see incorporated, by general consent, into the code of maratime law, and thus placed beyond future controversy or question. Such a result, securing so many advantages to the commerce of neutral nations, might have been reasonably expected but for the proceedings of the congress at Paris, which require them to be purchased by a too costly sacrifice—the surrender of a right which may well be considered as essential to the freedom of the seas

The fourth principle contained in the "declaration," namely: Blockades, in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient cient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" can hardly be regarded as one falling within that class with which it was the object of Congress to interfere; for this rule has not, for a long time, been regarded as uncertain, or the cause of any "deplorable disputes." If there have been any disputes in regard to blockades, the uncertainty was about the facts, but not the law.—Those nations which have resorted to what are appropriately denominated "paper blockades," have rarely, if ever, undertaken to justify their conduct upon principle; but have generally admitted the illegality of the practice, and indemnified the injured parties. What is to be adjudged "a force sufficient really to prevent access to a coast of the enemy," has often been a severely contested question; and certainly the "declaration," which merely reiterates a general undisputed maxim of maratime law, does nothing towards relieving the subject of blockade from that embarrassment. What force is requisite to constitute an effective blockade, remains as unsettled and as questionable as it was before the congress at Paris adopted the "declaration."

In regard to the right to employ privateers, which is declared to be abolished by the first principle put forth in the "declaration," there was, if possible, less uncertainty. The right to resort to privateers is as clear as the right to use public armed ships, and as incontestible as any other right appertaining to belligerents. The policy of that law has been occasionally questioned, not, however, by the best authorities; but the law itself has been universally admitted, and most nations have not hesitated to avail themselves of it; it is as well sustained by practice and public opinion as any other to be found in the maritime code.

There is scarcely any rule of international law which particular nations in their treaties have not occasionally suspended or modified in regard to its application to themselves. Two treaties, only, can be found in which the contracting parties have agreed to abstain from the employment of privateers in case of war between them. The first was a treaty between the King of Sweden and the States General of the United Provinces, in 1675. Shortly after it was concluded the parties were involved in war, and the stipulation concerning privateers was disregarded by both. The second was the treaty of 1785, between the United States and the King of Prussia. When this treaty was renewed, in 1799, the clause stipulating not to resort to privateering was omitted. For the last half century there has been no arrangements, by treaty or otherwise, to abolish the right, until the recent proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris.

By taking the subject of privateering into consideration that Congress has gone beyond its professed object, which was, as it declared, to remove the uncertainty on points of maritime law, and thereby prevent "differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, and, consequently, serious difficulties and even conflicts." So far as the principle in regard to privateering is concerned, the proceedings of the Congress are in the nature of an act of legislation, and seek to change a well settled principle of international law.

The interest of commerce is deeply concerned in the establishment of the two principles which the United States had submitted to all maritime powers, and it is much to be regretted that the powers represented in the Congress at Paris, fully approving them, should have endangered their adoption by uniting them to another inadmissable principle, and making the failure of all the necessary consequence of the rejection of any one. To three of the four principles contained in the "declaration," there would not probably be a serious objection from any quarter, but to the other, a vigorous resistance must have been anticipated.

The policy of the law which allows a resort to privateers has been questioned for reasons which do not command the assent of this Government. Without entering into a full discussion on this point, the undersigned will confront the ordinary and chief objection to that policy, by an authority which will be regarded with profound respect, particularly in France. In a commentary on the French ordinance of 1681, Valin says:

"However lawful and time-honoured this mode of warfare may be, it is nevertheless disapproved by some pretended philosophers. According to their notions, such is not the way in which the State and the sovereign are to be served: whilst the profits which individuals may derive from the pursuit are illicit, or at least disgraceful. But this is the language of bad citizens, who, under the stately mask of a spurious wisdom, and of a craftily sensitive conscience, seek to mislead the judgment by a concealment of the secret motive which gave birth to their indifference for the welfare and advantage of the State. Such are as worthy of blame, as are those entitled to praise who generously expose their property and their lives to the dangers of privateering."

In a work of much repute published in France almost simultaneously with the proceedings of the Congress at Paris, it is declared that—"The issuing of letters of marque, therefore, is a constantly customary belligerent act. Privateers are *bona fide* war vessels, manned by volunteers, to whom, by way of reward, the sovereign resigns such prizes as they make, in the same manner as he sometimes assigns to the land forces a portion of the war contributions levied on the conquered enemy."—*Pistoye et Duverdy, des Prises Maritimes.*

It is not denied that annoyances to neutral commerce, and even abuses, have occasionally resulted from the practice of privateering; such was the case formerly more than in recent times; but when it is a question of changing a law, the incidental evils are to be considered in connexion with its benefits and advantages. If these benefits and advantages can be obtained in any other way, without injury to other rights, these occasional abuses may then justify the change, however ancient or firmly established may be the law.

The reasons which induced the Congress at Paris to declare privateering abolished are not stated, but they are presumed to be only such as are usually urged against the exercise of that belligerent right.

The prevalence of Christianity and the progress of civilization have greatly mitigated the severity of the ancient mode of prosecuting hostilities. War is now an affair of Government. "It is the public authority which makes and carries on war; the individuals are not permitted to take part in it, unless authorized to do so by their Government. It is a generally received rule of modern warfare, so far at least as operations upon land are concerned, that the persons and effects of non-combatants are to be respected. The wanton pillage or uncompensated appropriation of individual property by an army, even in possession of an enemy's country, is against the usage of modern times. Such a mode of proceeding at this day would be condemned by the enlightened judgment of the world, unless warranted by special circumstances. Every consideration which upholds this sentiments in regard to the conduct of a war on land, favors the application of the same rule to the persons and property of citizens of belligerents found upon the ocean.

It is fair to presume that the strong desire to ameliorate the severe usages of war by exempting private property upon the ocean from hostile seizure to the extent it is usually exempted on land, was the chief inducement which led to the "declaration" by the congress at Paris, that "privateering is, and remains abolished."

The undersigned is directed by the President to say, that to this principle of exempting private property upon the ocean, as well as upon the land, applied without restriction, he yields a most ready and willing assent. The undersigned cannot better express the President's views upon the subject than by quoting the language of his annual message to congress December 4, 1854!

"The proposition to enter into engagement to forego a resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into a war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground."

The reasons in favor of the doctrine that private property should be exempted from seizure in the operations of war are considered in this enlightened age so controlling as to have secured its partial adoption by all civilized nations; but it would be difficult to find any substantial reasons for the distinction now recognized in its application to such property on land, and not to that which is found upon the ocean.

If it be the object of the declaration adopted at Paris is to abolish this distinction, and to give the same security from the ravages of war to the property of belligerent subjects on the ocean, as is now accorded to such property upon the land, the Congress at Paris has fallen short of the proposed result, by not placing individual effects of belligerents beyond the reach of public armed ships as well as privateers. If such property is to remain exposed to seizure by ships belonging to the navy of the adverse party, it is extremely difficult to perceive why it should not, in like manner, be exposed to seizure by privateers, which are in fact but another branch of the public force of the nation commissioning them.

If the principle of capturing private property on the ocean and condemning it as prize of war, be given up, that property would and of right ought to be as secure from molestation by public armed vessels as by privateers; but if that principle be adhered to, it would be worse than useless to attempt to confine the exercise of the right of capture to any particular description of the public force of the belligerents. There is no sound principle by which such a distinction can be sustained; no capacity which could trace a definite line of separation proposed to be made; and no proper tribunal to which a disputed question on that subject could be referred for adjustment. The pretence that the distinction may be supported upon the ground that ships not belonging permanently to a regular navy are more likely to disregard the rights of neutrals than those which do belong to such a navy, is not well sustained by modern experience. If it be urged that a participation in the prizes is calculated to stimulate cupidity, that, as a peculiar objection, is removed by the fact that the same passion is addressed by the distribution of prize-mmoney among the officers and crews of ships of a regular navy. Every nation which authorizes privateers is as responsible for their conduct as it is for that of its navy, and will, as a matter of prudence, take proper precaution and security against abuses.

But if such a distinction were to be attempted, it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to define the particular class of the public maritime force which should be regarded as privateers. "Deplorable disputes," more in number and more difficult of adjustment, would arise from an attempt to discriminate between privateers and public armed ships.

If such a discrimination were attempted, every nation would have an undoubted right to declare what vessels should constitute its navy, and what should be requisite to give them the character of public armed ships. These are matters which could not be safely or prudently left to the determination or supervision of any foreign power, yet the decision of such controversies would naturally fall into the hands of predominant naval powers which would have the ability to enforce their judgments. It cannot be offensive to urge weaker powers to avoid as far as possible such an arbitrament, and to maintain with firmness every existing barrier against encroachments from such a quarter.

No nation which has a due sense of self-respect will allow any other, belligerent or neutral, to determine the character of the force which it may deem proper to use in prosecuting hostilities; nor will it act wisely if it voluntarily surrenders the right to resort to any means, sanctioned by international law, which, under any circumstances, may be advantageously used for defence or aggression.

The United States consider powerful navies and large standing armies, as permanent establishments, to be detrimental to national prosperity and dangerous to civil liberty. The expense of keeping them up is burdensome to the people; they are, in the opinion of this government, in some degree a menace to peace among nations. A large force ever ready to be devoted to the purposes of war, is a temptation to rush into it. The policy of the U. States has ever been, and never more than now, adverse to such establishments; and they can never be brought to acquiesce in any change in international law which may render it necessary for them to maintain a powerful navy or large regular army in time of peace. If forced to vindicate their rights by arms, they are content, in the present aspect of international relations, to rely, in military operations on land, mainly upon volunteer troops, and for the protection of their commerce, in no inconsiderable degree, upon their mercantile marine. If this country were deprived of these resources, it would be obliged to change its policy and assume a military attitude before the world. In resisting an attempt to change the existing maritime law that may produce such a result, it looks beyond its own interest, and embraces in its view the interest of all such nations as are not likely to be dominant naval powers. Their situation, in this respect, is similar to that of the United States, and to them the protection of commerce and the maintenance of international relations of peace appeal as strongly as to this country, to withstand the proposed change in the settled law of nations. To such nations the surrender of the right to resort to privateers would be attended with consequences most adverse to their commercial prosperity without any compensating advantages. Most certainly no better reasons can be given for such a surrender, than for foregoing the right to receive the services of volunteers; and the proposition to abandon the former is entitled, in the judgment of the President, to no more favor than a similar proposition in relation to the latter. This opinion of the importance of privateers to the community of nations, excepting only those of great naval strength, is not only vindicated by history, but sustained by high authority.—The following passage in the treatise on maritime prizes, to which I have before referred, deserves particular attention:

"Privateers are especially useful to those powers whose navy is inferior to that of their enemies. Belligerents, with powerful and extensive naval armaments, may cruise upon the seas with their national navies; but should those States, whose naval forces are of less power and extent, be left to their own resources, they could not hold out in a maritime war; whilst, by the equipment of privateers, they may succeed in inflicting upon the enemy an injury equivalent to that which they themselves sustain. Hence governments have frequently been known, by every possible appliance, to favor privateering armaments. It has even occurred that sovereigns, not merely satisfied with issuing letters of marque, have also taken, as it were, an interest in the armament. Thus did Louis the Fourteenth frequently lend out his ships, and sometimes reserve for himself a share in the prizes."

It certainly ought not to excite the least surprise that strong naval powers should be willing to forego the practice, comparatively useless to them, of employing privateers upon condition that weaker powers agree to part with their most effective means of defending their maritime rights. It is, in the opinion of this government, to be seriously apprehended that if the use of privateers be abandoned, the dominion over the seas will be surrendered to those powers which adopt the policy and have the means of keeping up large navies. The one which has a decided naval superiority would be potentially the mistress of the ocean, and by the abolition of privateering, that domination would be more firmly secured. Such a power engaged in a war with a nation inferior in naval strength, would have nothing to do for the security and protection of its commerce but to look after the ships of the regular navy of its enemy. These might be held in check by one-half, or less, of its naval force, and the other might sweep the commerce of its enemy from the ocean. Nor would the injurious effects of a vast naval superiority to weaker States be much diminished if that superiority was shared among three or four great powers. It is unquestionably the interest of such weaker States to discountenance and resist a measure which fosters the growth of regular naval establishments.

In discussing the effect of the proposed measure—the abolition of privateering—a reference to the existing condition of nations is almost unavoidable. An instance will at once present itself in regard to two nations where the commerce of each is about equal, and about equally wide-spread over the world. As commercial powers they approach to an equality, but as naval powers there is great disparity between them. The regular navy of one vastly exceeds that of the other. In case of a war between them, only an inconsiderable part of the navy of the one would be required to prevent that of the other from being used for defence or aggression, while the remainder would be devoted to the unembarrassed employment of destroying the commerce of the weaker in naval strength. The fatal consequences of this great inequality of naval force between two such belligerents would be in part remedied by the use of privateers; in that case, while either might assail the commerce of the other in every sea, they would be obliged to distribute and employ their respective navies in the work of protection. This statement only illustrates what would be the case, with some modification, in every war where there may be considerable disparity in the naval strength of the belligerents.

History throws much light upon this question.—France, at an early period, was without a navy, and in her wars with Great Britain and Spain, both then naval powers, she resorted with signal good effect to privateering, not only for protection, but successful aggression.—She obtained many privateers from Holland, and by this force gained decided advantages on the ocean over her enemy. Whilst in that condition, France could hardly have been expected to originate or concur in a proposition to abolish privateering. The condition of many of the smaller States of the world is now, in relation to naval powers, not much unlike that of France in the middle of the sixteenth century. At a later period, during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, several expeditions were fitted out by him, composed wholly of privateers, which were most effectively employed in prosecuting hostilities with naval powers.

Those who may have at any time a control on the ocean will be strongly tempted to regulate its use in a manner to subserve their own interests and ambitious projects. The ocean is the common property of all nations, and instead of yielding to a measure which will be likely to secure to a few—possibly to one—an ascendancy over it, each should pertinaciously retain all the means it possesses to defend the common heritage. A predominant power upon the ocean is more menacing to the well-being of others than such a power on land, and all are alike interested in resisting a measure calculated to facilitate the permanent establishment of such a domination, whether to be wielded by one power or shared among a few others.

The injuries likely to result from surrendering the dominion of the seas to one or a few nations which have powerful navies, arise mainly from the practice of subjecting private property on the ocean to seizure by belligerents. Justice and humanity demand that this practice should be abandoned, and that the rule in relation to such property on land should be extended to it when found upon the high seas.

The President, therefore, proposes to add to the first proposition in the "declaration" of the Congress at Paris, the following words: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in that "declaration."

I am directed to communicate the approval of the President to the second, third, and fourth propositions, independently of the first, should the amendment be unacceptable. The amendment is commended by so many powerful considerations, and the principle which calls for it has so long had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations on land, that the President is reluctant to believe it will meet with any serious opposition. Without the proposed modification of the first principle, he cannot convince himself that it would be wise or safe to change the existing law in regard to the right of privateering.

If the amendment should not be adopted, it will be proper for the United States to have some understanding in regard to the treatment of their privateers when they shall have occasion to visit the ports of those powers which are, or may become, parties to the declaration of the Congress at Paris. The United States will, upon the ground of right and comity, claim for them the same consideration to which they are entitled, and which are extended to them, under the law of nations, before the attempted modification of it by that Congress.

As connected with the subject herein discussed, it is not inappropriate to remark, that a due regard to the fair claims of neutrals would seem to require some modification, if not an abandonment, of the docrine in relation to contraband trade. Nations which preserve the relations of peace should not be injuriously affected in their commercial intercourse by those which choose to involve themselves in war, provided the citizens of such peaceful nations do not compromise their character as neutrals by a direct interference with the military operations of the belligerents. The laws of siege and blockade, it is believed, afford all the remedies against neutrals that the parties to the war can justly claim. Those laws interdict all trade with the besieged or blockaded places. A further interference with the ordinary pursuits of neutrals, in no wise to blame for an existing state of hostilities, is contrary to the obvious dictates of justice. If this view of the subject could be adopted and practically observed by all civilized nations, the right of search, which has been the source of so much annoyance and of so many injuries to neutral commerce, would be restricted to such cases only as justified a suspicion of an attempt to trade with places actually in a state of siege or blockade.

Humanity and justice demand that the calamities incident to war should be strictly limited to the belligerents themselves, and to those who voluntarily take part with them; but neutrals abstaining in good faith from such complicity ought to be left to pursue their ordinary trade with either belligerent, without restrictions in respect to the articles entering into it.

Though the United States do not propose to embarrass the other pending negotiations relative to the rights of neutrals, by pressing this change in the law of contraband, they will be ready to give it their sanction whenever there is a prospect of its favorable reception by other maritime powers.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Count de Sartiges the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

The COUNT DE SARTIGES, &c., &c., &c.

"The Scotch Boys."

A Company of Richmond County, N. C., Volunteers.

We boast not of greatness, or valor of arms,
We're far better versed in the tillage of farms—
But those who for pillage would enter our bow'rs,
May find us a band of invincible powers.
We'd be brothers in peace—but he who destroys,
Will meet with true foemen in the gallant "Scotch Boys."
Then high float our banner, and firm be our stand,
In defence of our int'rests and lov'd native land.

Our homes are delightful. Our state is our pride;
To defend them, we stand or we fall side by side;
Our sweethearts and sisters are fair as the rose,
Their hearts the pure gardens where innocence grows;
Ere the Vandals one plant from these gardens shall take,
They must tear down old earth and heav'ns battlements shake.
Ere our "beauty and booty" are made northern toys,
They must pass thro' those bulwarks—the hearts of the "boys!"

We stood long for Union! Our loyalty true,
And so 'till this day, in all conscience might do,
But for the corruption in high places we found,
And the tyranic fetters by which we were bound.
Like brave Wallace and Bruce, we'll ever now stand,
As rocks in the ocean, on a storm beaten strand.
The wild wave's may rage, and tempests may roar,
But our souls shall be firm in defence of our shore!

We seek not for plunder—we ask but our own;
We offer the olive, if they let us alone.
If they come, we will meet them as becometh the brave
And give them among us a suitable grave.
Buoyed up by the justice, that nerves the true arm,
We feel that our "Old State" shall meet with no harm.
We look to our God, and go forth to the field,
Determined to conquer—but never to yield!

ONE OF THE "BOYS."